# Chicago Daily Tribune.

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## Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

### THE NEWS.

Washington society was thrilled by an event of note yesterday—the nuptials of Ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and the daughter of Secretary Chase.

We give elsewhere the amended list of exemptions from the draft on the score of physical ailment. It does not, like its predecessor, include all the "ills that flesh is heir to," but only such as will form insurmountable obstacles to their possessor's entering the armies of the Union. This list is not, like the other, a help to shirks and sneaks to escape the draft, but is simply a safeguard for the Government, to save it from the expense of enrolling incompetent men. It is greatly improved in this respect.

The more we get of election returns the better they look. The following are the majorities for the Union ticket in the eighteen loyal States that have held elections during the past seven months:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | [illegible] | West Virginia | [illegible] |
| New Hampshire | [illegible] | Ohio | [illegible] |
| Vermont | [illegible] | Kentucky | [illegible] |
| Massachusetts | [illegible] | California | [illegible] |
| Connecticut | [illegible] | Indiana | [illegible] |
| Rhode Island | [illegible] | Illinois | [illegible] |
| New York | [illegible] | Iowa | [illegible] |
| Pennsylvania | [illegible] | Wisconsin | [illegible] |
| Maryland | [illegible] | Minnesota | [illegible] |

### THE SITUATION.

On the map of the United States draw a line from Chattanooga, in Tennessee, to Fredericksburg, in Virginia, taking Knoxville en route. This is the line occupied by the army of the Union, gradually and strongly pressing in upon the very heart of the Confederacy. Of this grand army Gen. Thomas has the right, Burnside the centre, and Meade the left. The present report of the campaign justifies this peculiar statement.

The rebels have been feeling for a weak point in the line and have evidently found it with Burnside, since the enemy's force in his front has strengthened and [illegible] moderately severe blows have been dealt him. But this movement to the centre has been done by the rebels at the expense of power in Virginia, and it has become Gen. Meade's turn to attend to [illegible]. He does not propose to set down on the Potomac a spectator of a fight elsewhere, and his time for the rebels to come back and fight him.

Late movements in Virginia have been precipitated by the positive information which had reached Washington recently that Gen. Lee's army was reduced [illegible] less than 40,000 men, on account of the large detachments which had been sent by him to operate against Gen. Burnside in East Tennessee.

Preliminary to Lee's movement westward came his feint northward to destroy the railroads and stave off, if possible, any advance on our part. The game did not win. Gen. Meade is now at Fredericksburg, within sixty miles of the rebel capital. This skillful offensive movement of our left will speedily tell for the relief of the centre, for there will be a hurried recall of rebel troops back from East Tennessee to save their capital.

Meanwhile Gen. Grant on the right of this line is not idle. Hooker and Sherman are sweeping out around Bragg's left flank. Any day may bring on a battle, and indeed three or four great engagements may take place simultaneously on this great extended line of battle. On this page of battle the rebellion has laid its last stake. If defeated in these fields the great conspiracy will be at an end, to be heard of no more save in sullen and sulky fragments.

### THE LAKE ERIE PLOT.

The timid little rumor that came into our dispatch column of yesterday morning, as if ashamed of its Philadelphia origin, (not a very good start in life for a piece of news,) has bloomed into a full blown sensation, and now comes backed with high official names. The Governor of Ohio, the Governor General of Canada, the Secretary of War, the Mayor of Buffalo, are all variously mentioned as sharing in bringing this plot to light, being no less than a scheme of rebels to fit out armed vessels in Canada, and make a grand water raid on exposed points on Lake Erie, having as their primal object the release of the rebel officers prisoners on the island off Sandusky. The plot has been so well aired that there is little danger that it will be again heard from. The United States steamer Michigan is cruising off the island, and other arrangements to improvise an armed force afloat have been made, so the probability is that Buffalo and her Lake Erie sisters are safe.

It is almost certain, however, that this Canada plot is but a fragmentary portion of that other rebel plot recently discovered in Ohio, while it is even more probable that both, as well as Buckner's futile raid, are floating debris of the great wreck of Vallandigham's infamous gang. This now disjointed machine was made ready to send the fire-brands of war through the North had the home vote of Ohio sustained that traitor. For these that these interlocking plots were framed. With that result they would have been dangerous, but we deem that now there will be few with hardihood enough to put their heads in the lion's mouth. Ohio, insulted and indignant at the imputations cast upon her fealty, would make warm and short work with any rebel gang invading her borders, come they from Canada or across the Ohio River. Nevertheless it will be well to watch these men who mean mischief, and are only seeking for exposed points.

### RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.

Chicago, with its "network of railways," has excited the wonder and admiration of the world; and has formed a prolific subject for writers of all descriptions, and for all imaginable purposes. Yet for months past, some of the most important branches of our commercial industry have been subjected to inconveniences, from the want of more railway accommodation, that would be absolutely incredible to those whose knowledge of our resources is confined to the productions above alluded to. Such is the inevitable delay and uncertainty attending the receipt and transmission of merchandise, that important orders are daily withheld, or altogether abandoned, in many of our most important districts of country, thereby inflicting no small loss to the dealer, but materially crippling the trade of this city.

It is a well ascertained fact that the lumber trade of this city has sustained more injury from this cause than from all others combined. Independent of a large number of orders which have been altogether cancelled, a large quantity of lumber is still in this city, which has been sold for some time, and is still delayed for want of cars to transport it to its destination. Until within a few days, goods have been delayed from three to six weeks on their way here from New York, that under ordinary circumstances could be transmitted in six or seven days.

Taking into account the fluctuating condition of our money market, the disturbing influences that are at work in our [illegible] ture to assert that the uncertainty and delay now alluded to has done and is doing more to perplex our shrewdest and best men of business than all else besides. The importance of this subject, especially at a season of the year when in a few weeks navigation will have closed, can scarcely be over estimated. The difficulty, whether from want of cars, or capital, however gigantic its proportions, must be met, and the sooner the better for the business interests thus injured.

### TO THE COLORED MEN OF CHICAGO.

We have a word with the colored men of Chicago. After months of exertion on the part of your friends, leave has been granted to raise a regiment of colored volunteers in the State of Illinois. Every patriotic principle should induce you at once to fill up the ranks, and make room for the second regiment. It is true that the pay is not all it should be; but as soon as Congress meets there can be no doubt whatever that all this will be changed. Show your patriotism and your manhood, and your country will honor your devotion to freedom. An opportunity is now open to you to shame into eternal silence the vile calumniators of your race. We hope you will do it by filling up a company in the shortest time possible. It would be a proud day for you and all your friends to see you parade our streets beneath the folds of the glorious old flag of the Union.

Within the last few days, the course of some of our leading colored men has surprised us. As the paid recruiting agents of other States, they are doing all they can to defeat the patriotic efforts of those who are interested in raising a regiment of colored troops for Illinois. In this matter, unwittingly we are sure, they are playing directly into the hands of the infamous copperheads who have so long grossly maligned and oppressed them. Some of these opposers are men of property who but a few months ago, in mortal fear of a copperhead mob, were ready to flee the city, and abandon their homes to the tender mercies of the infernal crew who are always ready to hunt a black man from the face of the earth. We submit that all apathy, not to say opposition of any colored man to the raising of this regiment, is the worst policy possible—it is treason to the best interests of the colored race. If this regiment fails now, those who have so earnestly paid for the manhood of the colored people, will be forced to hide their heads for shame. Colored men of Chicago, this must not be. In a single week you can fill up a company if you try. The recruiting office is at 203 South Clark, and we hope you will at once fill up the first company, and be ready for the second. Show that you love liberty, and are willing to fight for it.

## FROM GETTYSBURG.

### Consecration of the Soldiers' Cemetery.

GETTYSBURG, Nov. 7, 1863.

The loyal citizens generally of all the States, and the charitable and benevolent associations are most cordially invited to be present at the consecration of the Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., on Thursday, the 19th instant, and participate in the solemn exercises of the occasion. By order of the Governors of the several States interested.

DAVID WILLS,
Agent for A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, and acting specially for the other States.

## THE LABOR STRIKES.

### Strikes of Operatives in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c.

[illegible] Nov. 11.—The strike among [illegible] has now assumed a [illegible] shape, and a strong determination [illegible] to hold out against [illegible] as they refuse to give [illegible] the exigencies of the times [illegible]

[illegible] Steele & Co., of Jersey City; Joseph Banks; Dunderdale, Ross & Co.; A. E. Brown, W. D. Andrews, Whitey & Boulger, Hudson River Railroad Company, and Palmer & Lee. [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 10, 1863.—About fifteen hundred workmen assembled on [illegible] to hear the report of their committee [illegible] with the Commodore of the [illegible] reported that the Commodore [illegible] instructions from Washington [illegible] should go to work at sunrise [illegible]

## FROM MISSOURI.

[illegible] Nov. 12.—Nothing special of interest done in the Legislature yesterday. The Governor's Message relates almost entirely to State matters. [illegible]

### The New Jersey Legislature—Majority on Joint Ballot.

[illegible]

### From New York.

[illegible]

### Changes of Commanders.

[illegible]

## THE LAKE ERIE PLOT.

### Rumored Rebel Scheme to Invade the States.

### Action of Lord Lyons and the Gov. Gen. of Canada.

### A DISPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

### Buffalo, Sandusky, and other Lake Cities Threatened.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1863.

For two or three days Gov. Tod has been telegraphing here that there was a plot on foot among rebel sympathizers in Canada to liberate the 1,200 rebel officers confined on Johnson's Island, off Sandusky, and then to commit such depredations as will be possible before making their escape to the friendly security of our neutral neighbors.

Government hesitated at first to credit the extraordinary statement, but Lord Lyons to-day received a dispatch from the Governor General of Canada, warning him of the existence of this plot, telling him the plan was to seize some steamer on the lake, give it such offensive power as they could, sail immediately for the harbor of Buffalo, and burn that city.

Lord Lyons at once communicated the dispatch to Secretary Seward, and no small commotion was excited at the moment.

The United States steamer Michigan, now lying near Johnson's Island, is supposed to be amply sufficient to prevent any remaining danger from the discovered plot.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—The following dispatch was received by Mayor Fargo this morning:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Midnight.—*To the Mayor of Buffalo:* The British Minister, Lord Lyons, has to-night officially notified the Government that from telegraphic information received from the Governor General of Canada, there is reason to believe that there is a plot on foot by persons hostile to the United States, who have found an asylum in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo, and that they propose to take possession of some steamboats on Lake Erie, surprise Johnson's Island, and set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo.

This Government will employ all the means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada, but as other towns and cities on the shores of the lakes are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case permit, may be taken. The Governor General suggested that steamboats or other vessels giving cause or suspicion by the number or character of the persons on board, shall be arrested.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this Department any information you may now or hereafter have on this subject.

Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1863.

No advices have been received at the headquarters of General Cox, commanding District of Ohio, in this city, which would warrant the belief that reports telegraphed from Cleveland and Buffalo in regard to a movement among rebel sympathizers and refugees in Canada, to release prisoners on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, are true.

A conspiracy may have existed, but it would be almost impossible for the plot to be carried out, owing to the presence of the steamer Michigan in the vicinity of Johnson's Island, in view of these rumors. However, Government has taken Capt. Marsh's two steamers, which run from Sandusky to Kelly's Island, and manned them with troops from Camp Cleveland, and they are now cruising in the vicinity of Sandusky Bay.

It is thought here that the plot may be in some way connected with the conspiracy to release prisoners from Camp Chase, Camp Douglas, and the barracks in Cincinnati, which was discovered last week.

Advices are expected at headquarters as to the truth of the report.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Considerable excitement prevails in the northern part of this State, in consequence of an anticipated attack upon Johnson's Island by an expedition of armed steamers fitted out for that purpose in Canada. The facts so far as ascertained, are as follows:

Government officers have received information, upon what is considered unquestionably reliable authority, that two or more armed vessels have been fitted out by rebels and rebel allies in Canada to attack Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay, and release the rebel prisoners confined there, numbering some four thousand. This accomplished, they intend, with the aid of the released prisoners, to attack and destroy, if possible, Sandusky, Buffalo, and other prominent cities on the shores of Lake Erie.

Active and energetic precautionary measures have been taken by the Government to render Johnson's Island secure against attack, should one be made. Troops and batteries have been ordered there from several points in this State, yesterday and to-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—There are over [illegible] rebel officers on Johnson's Island. Eighty officers recently captured by Meade, are on the way there. Several days ago there were suspicious indications that the rebels on the island contemplated an effort to escape, but the authorities have had the requisite precautions taken, including the ordering of a gunboat there. Therefore the prisoners could not leave the island, if they attempted it. Whatever apprehensions existed are now quieted.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 12th.]

We have noticed in another place the departure of five hundred troops from Camp Cleveland for the purpose of meeting anticipated trouble among the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. The arrival of the Sandusky train puts us in possession of additional information in relation to the causes which led to this movement.

There are now about four thousand rebels on the island, guarded by less than four hundred United States troops. Among the rebels are the notorious Jeff. Thompson and Major General Trimble, both celebrated for their dare-devil exploits and adventurous schemes. Since they have been placed among the prisoners the guards have had considerable trouble in keeping order, and have to be continually on the alert to detect and frustrate plans of escape. The attempt to "dig out" a few days since we noticed at the time.

For some days it has been evident that some mischief was brewing among the rebels, and close watch was kept on their movements. Yesterday (Tuesday) information was received by Major Pierson, in command of the island, that a fully armed and equipped gunboat had left the Canadian shore for the island with the intention of assisting in the release of the prisoners. It is reported that, upon information led to the belief that simultaneously with the appearance of the pirate, a general attack was to be made by the rebel prisoners, the guards were to be overpowered, the arsenal seized, Sandusky to be pillaged and burned, and the rebels either to escape to Canada, or to strike into the interior of the State with other designs.

How far these reports are reliable we do not know, [illegible] they were deemed of sufficient importance by Major Pierson to communicate with Governor Tod, and to place the island in the best means of defence in his power. [illegible] The U. S. gunboat Michigan took up position in front of the island and got ready to receive the pirates, [illegible] had a train with four hundred prisoners which was on the way from Columbus to Sandusky, and telegraphed to Col. Senter to immediately dispatch troops from Camp Cleveland to the scene of trouble. The results of the affair we have not yet learned.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Advices of Gen. Meade from Brandy Station says, we encountered a considerable body of Stuart's cavalry at Mitchell's Station to-day. A hot skirmish ensued which resulted in the hasty crossing of the Rapidan by routed rebels. There is no rebel force this side of the Rapidan, other than straggling bodies of cavalry.

A reconnoissance on our right as far as Madison revealed nothing, except dead rebels killed by Kilpatrick.

Clark and Thoroughfare mountains are occupied as rebel signal stations, and the works at the Rapidan fords have been enlarged and strengthened.

SURGEONS' REPORTS.

The Medical Directors of armies in the field are in future to forward duplicate reports of the killed and wounded, after engagements, to the Surgeon General.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

It will be recollected that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by a vote of three to two, decided the Conscript act to be unconstitutional. By the recent election of Agnew to the Supreme Bench, the advocates of that opinion become a minority, and hereafter that body may be considered as favorable to a just enforcement of the conscript law.

MILITARY.

Fort DeKalb is now named Fort Strong, after Major Strong, who was killed at the assault on Fort Wagner.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following national banks have been organized since our last report: The first National Bank of Marion, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000. Circleville, Ohio, $100,000. Utica, N. Y., $[illegible]. Hartford, Ct., $100,000. Springfield, Vt., $50,000. Columbus, Ohio, $100,000. Whitewater, Wis., $50,000. Reading, Pa., $100,000.

REPORTED SUCCESSOR FOR BURNSIDE.

It is reported, and the report obtains credence here in respectable circles that Gen. Burnside's resignation offered some time since, will be accepted by the War Department, and that Gen. Foster, now here, will be assigned to the command of the Army of East Tennessee.

The belief that some such change is contemplated in that Department is strengthened by the fact that this cannot be sent by telegraph.

THE POTOMAC ARMY.

We have occupied Fredericksburg, and every indication now presages an advance on Richmond by that route, a distance of sixty miles.

It is intended to commence printing circulating notes of national banks next week, and contract has been entered into with the Continental Bank Note Company of New York for the transfer of five dollar plates of national bank notes.

HYMENEAL.

The marriage of Senator Sprague and Miss Chase this evening was the most brilliant occasion of the year, at the Capital, and was attended by the President and all the members of the Cabinet, Lord Lyons, Mercier, and other Foreign Ministers, and attachees to the Legation, Maj. Gen. H. Halleck, Schenck, McDowell, and a host of others, several Admirals and Commodores, ex-Secretary Cameron, and, in short, a brilliant assemblage, embracing many of the most distinguished people of the country, and of the representatives of foreign governments.

The bridesmaids were Miss Chase, Miss Spinner, and Miss Nichols, niece to Gov. Sprague. The groomsmen were Major Baldwin of Gen. Stahl's staff, Capt. Haven of Gen. McDowell's staff, and Capt. Jones, first Captain of the Potomac flotilla.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following are among the casualties in Buford's late battle:

Killed—Sergeant S. Horton, Co. I, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Sergeant Hughes, Co. F, 8th Illinois cavalry.
J. M. Hall, Co. K, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Wounded—Lieut. J. A. Stevenson, Co. L, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Sergeant S. W. H. Stubb, Co. E, 3d Indiana.
[illegible], Co. H, 3d Indiana.
P. L. Bennet, Co. C, 3d Indiana.
J. H. Williams, Co. I, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Corporal George Archer, Co. I, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Bugler J. B. Ewing, Co. I, 8th Illinois cavalry.
[illegible], 8th Illinois cavalry.
[illegible], Co. F, 3d Indiana.
G. H. Hyland, Co. B, 8th Illinois cavalry.
L. Fitch, Co. G, 8th Illinois cavalry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A Washington correspondent says a private note from the front states that it was believed the rebels were in considerable force south of Culpepper, this side of the Rapidan. It now looks as if Lee was manœuvering for some position for battle which the writer did not regard at all improbable unless the enemy suddenly crossed the Rapidan with all his force, thus giving confirmation of the previous belief of his weakness.

It will be recollected that in Lee's official report of his former advance he selected the ground he now holds to attack Meade. He therefore has opportunity to make good his word.

Our army cannot advance rapidly owing to the want of a railroad bridge at the Rappahannock; yet a few more days will suffice to see if a change in the situation developes a battle.

Gen. Meade is very active in disposing of his corps to strategical points.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A Washington dispatch says: A contraband who left Gordonsville this morning says the whole rebel army is encamped on the railroad above Gordonsville, having recrossed the Rapidan on Saturday and Sunday. They were making arrangements for winter quarters, but for the last day or two quite a panic was created by stories of Meade advancing upon them in immense force.

They have a large amount of stores at Gordonsville and at Madison. He says a large cavalry force was sent westward to attack Burnside before Lee made his movement northward in October. Small bands of armed guerrillas infest the whole country north of the Rapidan, but our cavalry fail to find any large body of rebels.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says:

It is positively ascertained that the whole rebel infantry force crossed the Rapidan on Sunday last. The only forces left this side are reconnoitering bands of Stuart's cavalry, covering the rebel front on the south bank of the Rapidan, which they are fortifying with care. It may be the intention of the rebels to rendezvous this [illegible] between the Rappahannock and Rapidan. This is established by the fact that from Brandy Station to the Rapidan log huts, capable of accommodating 60,000 men, have been erected.

Our advance of Saturday effected one of its objects in the preservation of twenty-four miles of road and telegraph between the Rappahannock and Rapidan. Both are in perfect working order. The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock will be done next Monday.

Lee's army at Gordonsville, exclusive of cavalry, does not much exceed 50,000 men.

Our cavalry in force is already far south of the Rapidan, reconnoitering the enemy's positions.

Two divisions of cavalry from Lee's army have recently been sent to East Tennessee.

Guerrillas swarm about our camps. To go beyond our pickets is death, as we daily lose officers, men and mules. Within a month about seventy wagons, five hundred mules and one hundred soldiers, commissioned officers and enlisted men, have been captured.

The forces sent to operate against Burnside in East Tennessee have been recalled, and will form a junction with the main army at Charlottesville or Gordonsville. This will depend entirely upon the rapidity of Meade's movements.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac to the *Herald*, Nov. 11, says:

I understand that Gen. Meade, having driven the enemy to the south side of the Rapidan, has accomplished his mission, but he will be ready to move still further as soon as the railroad can make his base of supplies within reachable distance. Perfect quiet reigns throughout the camps, except a wail for sutlers' stores and more blankets.

A ridiculous rumor was in circulation to-day that 8,000 rebel soldiers of Lee's army had voluntarily come into our lines and laid down their arms and given themselves up. The military authorities pronounce it to be utterly without foundation.

To-day a number of Paymasters started for the front to pay off troops. It is expected that the army of the Potomac will be all paid off within a few days.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: Meade's headquarters are now a mile and a half northeast of Brandy Station. John M. Botts is near there.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A special to the *Post*, dated Washington 12th, says there is but little important news to-day. The report is that the rebels are alarmed by Meade's advance, and have retreated to Gordonsville, and that Lee is in the Southwest.

Gen. Burnside's forces are concentrated in and about Knoxville, Tenn.

## FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

### Latest from Knoxville—The Recent Repulse Less than Reported.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 12, 1863.

There has been no telegraph communication since Sunday. Col. Garrard, of the 7th Ohio Volunteer Corps, the 2d Tennessee, and Phillips' Illinois Battery, having driven the enemy under Gen. Williams out through Moccasin Gap, had returned to his camp near Rogersville. On Friday, at daybreak, he was attacked by superior forces, and compelled, after a resistance of three hours, to fall back to Morristown. A large number of the Tennesseans fled to the hills, and were supposed for a time to be captured. The real loss on our side will not exceed 200, and four guns of Phillips' Battery. About 300 were at first missing.

No blame is attached to Col. Garrard, who made every effort to rally them. The rebels also fell back to Kingsport.

All is quiet at present in front of Gen. Wilcox on the east and Gen. Saunders on the south.

Twelve Paymasters and our chief Quartermaster are anxiously expected to-night. The health of the army is improving. Indian summer reigns in welcome tranquility.

## FROM BOSTON.

### Movement in Behalf of Our Richmond Prisoners.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1863.

The Christian Commission has succeeded in obtaining access to our suffering heroes at Richmond with food and hospital stores; large shipments are daily made and received. Three thousand dollars per day are needed to give each man a ration of twenty-five cents. The East is coming forward nobly—crowded meetings and large collections for these special purposes were held at Providence, Portland, Haverhill, Lawrence and New Bedford. Will the great Northwest keep in the front ranks? Hand money for the relief of Richmond prisoners to John V. Farwell, Chicago, at once.

GEO. H. STUART,
Chairman Christian Commission.

## FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

### MATTERS IN MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 12, 1863.

By the steamer Forsyth, Memphis papers of the 10th are received.

A fight between Confederate and Federal cavalry occurred on the Little Tennessee last Monday. The rebels were repulsed with the loss of fifty killed and forty captured. Our loss is not stated. We have no farther particulars.

Another steamboat has become a prey to the guerillas. The Allen Collier, a fine little boat, while on her way to Memphis from Helena, was attacked about twelve miles this side of that point and brought to shore. After robbing the passengers and crew the boat was set on fire and burned to the water's edge. At last accounts nothing had been heard from the crew of the steamer.

The Gillam passed portions of the burning wreck, but could learn nothing additional with reference to the circumstances attending the loss. She was owned by Mr. Hoyt, of Memphis, and valued at $15,000.

Mr. Redman, of Redman's Landing, twenty miles above Memphis, was captured by guerillas, who said they had come to conscript him. Great indignation is expressed and felt by the people in the vicinity.

Little Rock news is meagre and unreliable. There is nothing from Vicksburg.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—All is quiet between Memphis and Corinth. Reports are that Chalmers will make another attempt on Collierville. The rebel officers captured at the late fight there arrived at Cairo this morning. Among them is Col. George. Former reports gave him the rank of Brigadier, which is incorrect. They are *en route* for Johnson's Island.

## FROM MILWAUKEE.

### The Draft in Wisconsin—Great Fire in Green Bay.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12, 1863.

The draft for this city was completed yesterday noon, after which Racine and Kenosha counties were drawn. The draft for Walworth and Waukesha counties takes place to-morrow, This completes the draft of the First Congressional District. The entire absence of riotous proceedings throughout this draft has been a source of much gratification to all law-abiding citizens; nevertheless, it is probable that this state of things is in a great measure due to the ample preparations which have been made by the authorities to enforce the law at all hazards.

Volunteering is going on briskly in other parts of the State, and several places have already filled their quotas, thus obviating the necessity of a draft.

A very destructive fire occurred in Green Bay, at an early hour yesterday morning, which resulted in the destruction of nearly a block of buildings in the principal streets, comprising several fine stores, and two hotels. The loss is estimated at $50,000.—Amount of insurance not stated.

## FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD ILL., Nov. 12, 1863.

The State of Illinois having accepted the grant by act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, has to-day received from the General Land Office three thousand pieces of scrip for one quarter section each—equal to 480,000 acres, being in full for the claim of the State under that law.

Lieut. Hubbs mustered seventy-one recruits into the United States service to-day. Fifty-one have in addition to this reported to Lieutenant Colonel Oakes, Superintendent of recruiting service.

William Waller, of Texas township, De Witt county, was arrested on Monday last by Special Deputy F. E. Morgan for harboring deserters. Waller was brought before United States Commissioner Adams yesterday, and, waiving a preliminary examination, was bound over in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court. For want of bail he was committed to jail.

Peter Saunders and Wiley Saunders, deserters from Co. I, 16th regiment Indiana volunteers, were arrested at Illiopolis, on Tuesday, by deputies of Captain Isaac Keys, Provost Marshal, and sent to Camp Butler.

Williamson county, heretofore one of the strongholds of copperheadism in southern Illinois, is no exception to the revolution that has swept over Egypt generally. In a very full vote, the copperhead majority of 401 last year, is reduced to 78; the Union vote being nearly doubled, while the vote of the Peace Democracy suffers a corresponding diminution.

So much for the influence of Josh Allen and the effect of copperhead raids.

Rev. Joseph M. Mellsips has been appointed Chaplain of the 50th Illinois regiment vice Brown resigned.

## FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Nov. 12, 1863.

Mr. Rublee, editor of the State Journal, was attacked on the street to-night by Mr. Wakely, the recent copperhead candidate for Attorney General, on account of a paragraph in the Journal last night criticising Wakely's course in the late canvass, claiming that he was one of the first to lend himself to the dirty and unworthy work of attempting to corrupt and demoralize the loyalty and patriotism of the people, and that [illegible] taken a more ultra copperhead stand or more deliberate stand in violation of his own sense of the duties and decencies of an American citizen in order to get office.

Mr. Wakely attempted to whip Mr. Rublee in the street, but finding his blows parried, resorted to an outpouring of abusive words, in the midst of which Mr. Rublee walked off, leaving the defeated candidate to waste his breath on the empty air.

Official returns generally increase the reported Union majority. The soldiers' vote, thus far, foot up 4,077 for Lewis, and 414 for Palmer—giving the latter about 10 per cent. The 17th Regiment gave Lewis 97, and Palmer 260. Excluding this vote, Palmer only gets 8 per cent. of the soldiers' vote.

The draft in this district began to-day and proceeds quietly. Enlistments are numerous.

## FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1863.

The Court Martial which convened here has found John E. Welsh, Co. [illegible] Ohio heavy artillery, guilty of desertion, and sentenced him to be shot near this city on December 11th.

The findings of the Court Martial have been approved by Maj. Gen. Burnside.

Rumors are afloat here to-day, that the resignation of Gen. Burnside, which was tendered some time since, has been accepted by the War Department, and that Gen. Foster has been appointed as his successor. The origin of the rumors is unknown, and it is to be hoped that they are without foundation.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1863.

The soldiers' vote is steadily increasing the Radical majority on the State ticket. The Blair organ coolly gives the total soldiers' vote at less than 5,000, and says the military vote is about all in. The *Republican* ignores the soldier vote, and it is reported about town that an attempt will be made to throw it out entirely.

Some kidnappers were foiled yesterday in an attempt to carry off negroes from Otterville, by soldiers of the 9th Minnesota, who have been ordered under arrest for stopping the train to rescue the negroes.

A small guerilla outbreak, in Lafayette county, is reported, but nothing serious.

## FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 12, 1863.

In the Legislative ballot to-day for Senator, Gratz Brown came within five votes of an election. To-morrow he will reduce it to three, and his chances of an election are excellent.

## FROM CHATTANOOGA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 12, 1863.

The rebels were shelled briskly from Lookout this forenoon, with no damage done.

Thirty-six deserters came over the lines last night.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, of the 7th, bewails our late successes, and admits Bragg outgeneraled; Lookout worthless; blames Longstreet; Cheatham resigned.

## FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

### The Rebels Routed—Capture of Prisoners, Arms, Provisions, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch received at headquarters from Gen. Kelly, dated Clarksburg, Virginia, 11th, says the information from Lewisburg is that Gen. Averill's victory was most decisive. The enemy had over 4,000 engaged. They acknowledge the loss of over 300 killed and wounded. Averill took over 100 prisoners, one stand of colors, three pieces of artillery, and considerable small arms, camp equipage and wagons.

## THE DRAFT.

### Amended List of Exempting Diseases.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 100.—Paragraph 85 of the Regulations for the government of the bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States, is amended to read as follows:

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

1. Manifest imbecility.
2. Insanity. This includes well-established recent insanity, with liability to a recurrence.
3. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing, who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the Board.
4. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.
5. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
6. Confirmed consumption. Incipient does not exempt.
7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.
8. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.
9. Decided feebleness of constitution, or deficient size of chest, sufficient in degree to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.
10. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for service.
11. Habitual and confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, which has so materially enfeebled the constitution as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
12. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anaesthesia induced by ether only.
13. Pain, whether simulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones, or joints, is a symptom of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of limb, or other positive sign of disqualifying local disease.
14. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.
15. Total loss of sight; total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.
16. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. Serious permanent diseases of the eye or eyelids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt. If found on trial to be so decided as to incapacitate for field service, the man may be transferred to the Invalid corps.
17. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozæna, dependent on caries in progress.
18. Decided deafness. The disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.
19. Incurable disease or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face, if in progress; cleft palate (bony); extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.
20. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.
21. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.
22. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed, to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.
23. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent mastication of food. This applies to those cases only where the loss of teeth is so great that, if the man were restricted to solid food, he would soon become incapacitated for military service.
24. Tumors or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.
25. Deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum.
26. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.
27. Hernia.
28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.
29. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.
30. Total loss or nearly [illegible] of penis; [illegible]
31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.
32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.
33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.
34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not, in itself, disqualifying.
35. Loss of an arm, a forearm, hand, thigh, leg, or foot.
36. Wounds, muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds and burns, or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.
37. Fractures, irreducible dislocation or anchylosis of the large joints, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.
38. Total loss of a thumb; total loss of the index finger of the right hand. Other permanent defects or deformities of the hands, so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
39. Club feet; total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or deformities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.
40. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.
41. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

Surgeons of Boards of Enrollment in reporting the "statistics of the causes of exemption on account of physical disability," will hereafter, in addition to the alphabetical list of disabilities required by Circular No. 90, from this office, report the number rejected under each paragraph of the above list of disqualifying infirmities.

JAMES B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Gen.

### The Foreign Aspect.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The Ministers of the Diplomatic Corps in this city, freely express the opinion that a war in Europe next year is inevitable.

It is understood that the position of Russia toward France and England is haughty and likely to continue so.

### Death of a United States Judge.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—George W. Lane, United States District Judge of Alabama, died at the Galt House this morning, of congestion of the lungs.

### The Emancipation Proclamation—A Card from the Committee.

The original draft of the President's Emancipation Proclamation remains in the hands of the undersigned, the committee to whom its sale was intrusted by the managers of the Northwestern Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. There are two objects to be secured by the realization upon this document. Confessedly the first in matter of preference would be to locate this great historical paper with some society in whose collection it would fitly be surrounded by the gathered records of the present period, to grow each year more priceless as the war for the Union, having accomplished its purpose, recedes into the past.

But even such preference of location of the document must yield to another consideration, made more sacred by circumstances that control the committee. The document is the property of the Sanitary Commission. Its sale is made in behalf of the wounded and sick of the noble army of the Union. The committee, consistent with duties so imposed, can only consult the one consideration, and dispose of the Proclamation on the highest offer received for it.

Two thousand dollars by a gentleman in Maine is the highest sum yet named, exceeding by several hundred dollars the highest of the several bids by gentlemen of this city. The committee desire to acquaint the public with this fact, and leave it for the pride of our Chicago citizens to say if for this sum this priceless historic document shall be allowed to pass into other and distant hands. Extravagant rumors have prevailed to the injury of the sale desired. The above is the full statement of offers yet received. Another statement has been made, perhaps, even more to the retarding of the sale. It is enough to assure the public that no photographic or other *fac simile* copies have been made or will be allowed. It will pass to the purchaser without any such having been made.

With these statements we appeal to the public in behalf of the sacred cause we thus represent, preferring to hold the matter open a short time longer, confident that it may safely be left to the local pride of our citizens and their patriotic appreciation of the document, for such result as shall every way best answer the end desired.

E. I. TINKHAM,
W. E. DOGGETT,
H. M. SMITH.

CHICAGO, November 10.

### MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, Oct. 16th, by Rev. [illegible], ALEX. OFFICER, of this city, and Miss EMMA M. HEMPLE, of Philadelphia.

In Wheaton, Ill., Nov. 11th, by Rev. Samuel Howes, Mr. CHARLES E. HARPER [illegible], and Miss [illegible] BALLOU, both of Wheaton, Du Page County, Ill.

In this city, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. JAMES C. GARDNER [illegible], and Miss LIZZIE A. VALET, of Chicago.

### DIED.

[illegible]


### New Advertisements.

CHICAGO CITIZENS' CORPS. [illegible] JOHN DYER, Ord. Sergt.

MASONIC.—There will be a special communication of Oriental Lodge [illegible]

RUSH STREET BRIDGE. [illegible]

WILLIE, DINNA, FORGET. [illegible]

NOTICE.—All persons are forbidden [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANCE.—The wonderful [illegible]

WIDOWS, SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN [illegible]

APPLES AT $3 PER BARREL. [illegible] E. F. STANLEY.

$25 REWARD.—The above reward [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Hoop Skirts AT GREAT BARGAINS. OUR REDUCED PRICES: TAPE SKIRTS. [illegible] Extra [illegible] CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, a new supply. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake-st.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED IN PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Decorations, Etc. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

BEDDING, The most Complete Stock in the City. Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Etc., Feather Beds, Pillows, Etc. The only place in the city to get Steam Cured Feathers, Free from Bad Odor.

WINDOW SHADES Fixtures and Trimmings. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

POTATO DEPOT.—Neshannock, Peach Blow and Mixed Potatoes, by car load, or in smaller quantities. Also, WINTER APPLES, in car load or smaller lots, to suit purchasers, On Consignment and For Sale, by R. HANSON & CO., Produce and Commission Merchants, 12 South Water street, Chicago.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE. In the market for a few days, EIGHT LARGE LOTS, [illegible]

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. MANUFACTURED BY DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO. THIS IS THE PREMIUM SAFE OF AMERICA. FOR SALE BY F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.—Arrived from New Orleans, with a fine assortment of Mocking Birds (splendid singers), and offers them FOR SALE LOW, At the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, corner of Washington and Wells streets. [illegible]

CLARK'S SEWING MACHINE, 108 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

CHICAGO UNION REFINERY. [illegible] SUGAR HOUSE AND AMBER SYRUPS [illegible] STANDARD GOODS. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN COLOR AND BODY. BENDER & REUSS, Proprietors. C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents, 111 & 113 South Water street.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES MADE in the most fashionable style, by MRS. ELLERY, 147 STATE STREET.

AIR HEATING FURNACES, [illegible] AT BEECHER & PARKER'S, 30 MADISON STREET.

IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS!! PROF. WALLACE and DR. McPHERSON [illegible]

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVE BATTALION. NOTICE. [illegible] The Battalion Muster Roll [illegible]

THOMAS TRIPP, Dealer in Lewis' Celebrated Patent Perpetual CALENDAR CLOCKS! The best in the world and warranted! NO. 13 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE, CHICAGO.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil. 172 LAKE STREET.

GEO. G. POPE Wholesale Lamp and Oil Dealer, 200 CLARK STREET.

ENVELOPE WAREHOUSE, No. 12 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible] LOT C. WHITFORD.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SALE. [illegible]

ONE TUN.—Over one tun of BEADS, [illegible]

LABRADOR HERRING.—700 [illegible] SPLIT HERRING. [illegible]

MR. QUACKENBOS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. [illegible]

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS. [illegible] STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY, WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, Blank Books & Photographic Albums, [illegible] On or about November 15th. [illegible]

U. S. 5-20's. [illegible] United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent Bonds, Both Principal and Interest payable in Gold. [illegible]

NATIONAL BANKS [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers and Agents for Five-Twenty Loan, CORNER OF CLARK & SOUTH WATER-STS. [illegible] 5-20 6 Per Cent. Bonds, [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT.—On and after this date we retire from the General Grocery Trade, to devote our attention exclusively to the IMPORTATION AND JOBBING OF TEAS, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY. [illegible]

CHICAGO TEA WAREHOUSE. AT WHOLESALE ONLY. $150,000 IN TEAS. 71 South Water-st., Chicago. 45 Wall street, New York. [illegible]

SILVER PLATED COACH LAMPS. [illegible] Prices from $10 to $60.

Kerosene Lanterns [illegible] Perfect Kerosene Lantern. BEWARE OF IMITATION. [illegible] Northwestern Lantern Depot, 43 & 45 FRANKLIN-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. J. F. GRIFFIN.

LAND WARRANTS AND BOUNTY SCRIP, Wanted at an advance on the [illegible] E. W. MORSE, Agent, [illegible]

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON. [illegible]

STEAM TO AND FROM EUROPE. [illegible] NEXT THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, [illegible]

WEBSTER, MARSH & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods, AND RUBBER GOODS. 67 Lake Street, Chicago.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE Goods and Sea Shells. [illegible] FEW DAYS MORE ONLY, [illegible] A RARE CHANCE. [illegible]

AURORA SEMINARY WINTER TERM Opens December 14th, 1863. [illegible]

600 Bbls. NEW YORK APPLES [illegible]

BORDEN, LAW OFFICE [illegible]

# Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.


It takes an [illegible] degree of authority to [illegible] petty tyrants and [illegible] them with an idea that they are a few degrees removed above the ordinary condition of humanity. To that class belongs Schofield commanding the Department of Missouri. Invested with a brief show of power by his Commander in [illegible] which he is charged to use in suppressing treason, he lets loose his authority [illegible], and with his boomerang [illegible] above and behind, knocking [illegible] to one rebel. Among [illegible] of power is [illegible] of the St. Joseph *Tribune*. Abeel, editor, criticised the pro-slavery course of Schofield, and for this was arrested, brought to St. Louis, imprisoned, paroled and finally discharged without a hearing, and that ended the farce and the exercise of Schofield's authority so far as the editor was concerned. Mr. Abeel was punished for an overflow of loyalty and for opposing measures which he thought prejudicial to the Union cause in that slavery-ridden State. That he had the least sympathy with or gave the least countenance to the public enemy no one pretends. That he ever uttered a word in conversation or advanced a sentiment in his paper which could be construed into disloyalty to the Government, formed no part of the charges against him. Schofield [illegible] the slightest taint of treason [illegible], but on the other hand, Mr. Abeel for his loyalty had ever suffered imprisonment at the hands of the rebels. Too much loyalty, too arduous work in behalf of the loyal cause in Missouri were the real reasons of this outrageous arrest.

The simple questions which merit attention in this case are these: Did Mr. Abeel do anything to give aid and comfort to the enemy? Was anything he said uttered in the interest of the rebel invaders of Missouri, or calculated to aid them in the conquest of that State? If he has in word or deed taken part or lot with the rebels, let him be punished as Vallandigham was punished for the same offense. If he has not, and there is no charge of that nature against him, then is his arrest clearly illegal, and the man who arrested him a military despot, and not a military leader. We have faith [illegible] the [illegible] of the President will yet be opened to the character of this man, and that he will not "plough around" him, but apply the knife direct, and thus relieve Missouri from the clogs of pro-slavery and secession sympathy, now holding her back in her efforts to attain freedom. Mr. Abeel has been released without a hearing upon the absurd and trivial charges against him. He was arrested while he was doing most efficient service for the radical cause in Northwest Missouri. He was detained until the election was over. The object of the arrest was accomplished. Schofield did all he could for the pro-slavery party, and in his efforts now to control the Legislature [illegible] to elect pro-slavery Senators to Congress, we may look for the arrest of other unfortunate Union editors.

## FRENCH ASSIGNATS AND REBEL CURRENCY.

The compliment extorted from the Richmond *Examiner*, for Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, has more value than would attach to the encomium of a friend. It is the confession of a bitter enemy. Such as it is,—its special pleading, its absurd excuses for the failure of the Confederacy, its attacks upon Memminger and Hunter, and its erroneous views of Federal resources,—we print it in another column, inviting [illegible] the attention of our readers, [illegible] while we do so, that there [illegible] that is unfounded and false mixed [illegible] what is true, and that they must [illegible] the wheat from the chaff.

In dealing with a financial system like our own, the mind instantly goes back to the historical examples that [illegible] nations, in times of great public [illegible], have afforded. Our own history, [illegible] in its retrospect and smooth in its [illegible], offers no parallel to what is now before us. In searching for precedents, from which to make our estimates and draw our conclusions, as to the future of the course that we are now pursuing—the goal at which the country will bring up—we look inevitably to that great contest in the latter part of the eighteenth, and the beginning of the nineteenth century, in which France and England were the principal actors, and in which the financial ability of each was tested to its utmost. As we take the financial history of one [illegible] of the other of these great powers for an illustration of our situation, [illegible] our predictions as to our own future be put forth. If France, with her assignats, is the standard, we have only to look for national bankruptcy and national ruin. If, more cheerful and hopeful, we turn to the struggle and triumphs of England during [illegible] period of suspension of specie [illegible], heavy taxation and unprecedented disbursements, we shall see, that, [illegible] the national currency may be depreciated to that extent the national credit [illegible] impaired, the certainty that [illegible] will be overcome and that [illegible] hostilities will be the resumption of the old relations between credit [illegible] will inspire every patriotic [illegible] with new courage to push on to the [illegible] end.

The few Copperheads who know anything of French [illegible] are incessant in their appeals to [illegible] in their warnings that we are repeating on new ground the [illegible] France described. They are mistaken. French *assignats* were based upon the faith of a revolutionary government, and there was not a man in Europe who did not know, during their [illegible] that if the revolution [illegible] overthrown by the restoration of [illegible] revolutionary currency would be [illegible] repudiated—thrown out as [illegible] paper. Herein [illegible] that gave it birth [illegible] origin in national aspiration for freedom and [illegible] in a desire to strengthen and extend slavery. It was the [illegible] of the printed promises to pay that the revolutionary government in the Southern States has issued. It was secured by the assignment of the confiscated lands of the emigrant nobility and the degraded clergy. The security was no better than the authority that tendered it. The [illegible] depended upon the last, and though the *assignats* were convertible at the pleasure of the holder, into their equivalent share of the national domain thus doubtfully acquired, few conversions were made because of the uncertainty of titles that the Government could give. The effort of all classes [illegible] to secure [illegible] articles of jewelry, valuable pictures, and other [illegible] foreign exchange—anything that [illegible] out of France [illegible] eagerly sought [illegible] bought up. Here [illegible] the parallel between the [illegible] and the paper of the rebels [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]—all expedients for sustaining by savage penalties that which had no title to public confidence. The parallel between the *assignats* of the revolutionary days of France and the [illegible] of debt for which Mr. Davis is responsible, is thus complete. The history of the latter is not yet closed; but the facts which the *Examiner* states, prove clearly enough that the end is not far off. There are French cottages now standing, the walls of which are partially papered with *assignats* which were declared worthless more than sixty years ago. In less than a twelve month, admitting that the rebellion has even that tenure of live, there will be numberless negro cabins in the South enriched by similar adornments.

## [illegible] REPRESENTATIVES IN [illegible].

In the recent election held in this State, several Representatives in Congress who [illegible] last fall, find themselves without a [illegible] or at least such an one as they will fairly represent. We suppose requesting these men to obey or resign would be idle words. They will not give the matter any consideration. It is not [illegible] style. The first man is JAMES C. ALLEN, who was elected to represent the State at large. The majority against him to-day is about 35,000. CHARLES M. HARRIS, of the [illegible] man. The majority against him in his district foots up about 1,100. The next man the people have condemned, and very decidedly, is JOHN R. EDEN, of the 7th district. The majority against him reaches 2,500. JOHN T. STUART, the copperhead from the 8th district, is the next sufferer. The blow he gets is a crusher. The people of the 8th district, by 3,000 majority, declare him unfit to represent loyal men in Congress. Every county in his district, with the single exception of Woodford, gives a decided majority against him. ANTHONY L. KNAPP, of the 10th district, who went in by 5,000 majority, has barely escaped a scalping. WILLIAM R. MORRISON wakes up and finds a surplus of 2,000 of his constituents against him. We have not returns enough to determine just how the 13th (Egyptian) district has gone, but we should not be surprised to find that Mr. JAMES ALLEN, one of the putative fathers of the "Northwestern Confederacy with New England left out in the cold," was in the same boat with the others who have been condemned by their constituents. As the thing now stands, not more than four, (perhaps only three) of the copperhead Representatives of this State will go to Washington this winter with the endorsement of the freemen of their districts.

## SETTLING DECEASED SOLDIERS' ACCOUNTS.

The machinery of the Circumlocution Office is always provoking to the applicant, and causes delays which many times absolutely prevent the rendering of simple justice. Especially is it manifested in the outrageous delay which obtains in settling the accounts of deceased officers.

As the Auditor's office is now managed, the widow of the officer or soldier killed in battle, with many month's pay due her, may be suddenly left without a dollar to purchase mourning or transport the remains of her husband. She applies to the War Department and receives the information that from fourteen to sixteen months must elapse from the time of making application for pay due the killed in battle before the money can be possibly obtained by their representatives. Therefore, the widow of the soldier killed at Chickamauga, in September, 1863, must wait until January, 1865, before she can obtain the pay due her. In the Navy Department, pay can be obtained immediately by the heir, literally without waiting a minute. Is not the soldier's widow as proper a creditor as the sailor's? Why this unfair discrimination? Among the very first duties of Congress at the coming session, should be the passage of an act compelling the War Department to place soldiers' widows upon the same basis as sailors'. There is no reason why preference should be shown.

## Advertisements a Comedy.

If a man wants to know how the world goes, he must run to the newspapers and look at the advertisements. They are the true clock of the age, and [illegible] tell him the time o' day better than [illegible] dials, or any other human [illegible]. All interests, trades and professions [illegible] to want and all who are wanted [illegible] voice, and get themselves [illegible]. [illegible] of advertisements is a romance [illegible] sort, suggesting scenes, [illegible] catastrophes in endless variety, [illegible] entertaining than anything to be [illegible] *Gesta Romanorum* or the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

[illegible] may be fictitious in a paper, [illegible] editorials may lie, and reviews [illegible] be fraudulent, here, at least, is a [illegible] of reality, which lets us into the every day life of the people. [illegible] in these days everybody advertises. [illegible] Irish help and the peddler, to the [illegible] merchant with his stores fresh from [illegible] of Europe and farthest India. The [illegible], the opera singer, the lecturer, the [illegible] fighter, the quack pill-man—all meet [illegible] upon terms of equality, and are not, to all appearance, ashamed of each other's company. They "pay their money and they take their choice," and are as saucy and independent as Republicans ought to be under the circumstances.

Tragedies and comedies lie along side each other in these pages; and the villain who wants accomplished school teachers for his victims, jostles the heart-broken mother, whose only daughter has just been sacrificed to his schemes and lust. In one corner a hen-pecked husband warns the public with a shrill voice, that he will not be answerable for his wife's debts after the date of his crowing; and in another a pretty young duckling would fain woo some rich gander to her arms, and take no objection to his age and many infirmities. Here a "young 'oman from the country," not quite nineteen, considered very pretty at home, would like to correspond with Capt. Jack, or Lieut. Bob, whose advertisement appeared in the TRIBUNE a week ago. She goes in *for real earnest*, and means matrimony, and hopes they does! Here Parson Bladder blows out the glad tidings to famished congregations in city and country, that he will next Sabbath day fill them with extra provision of wind; and just below his announcement comes a quack doctor with his "certain remedy" for flatulency!

Advertisements, in short, are wonderful histories, if we could only get behind them, and unravel their webs. They are such stuff as *wide-awake* life is made of, and are rounded with Argus eyes instead of *sleep*. Some of them are exceedingly comical; for as we said, all sorts of actors put their parts in this play.

We confess to like the serio-comic personages who do the religious dodge, better than all the rest of the *dramatis personæ*, in this great newspaper drama. It is very edifying to observe their antics, their clever postures, their brazen impudence, their infinite lying, and their contempt for the brains of "religious people." How adroitly they sell them! How cunningly they leer, and laugh at them over their shoulders, to the knowing ones! It was only last week that one of these [illegible] rascals offered to let himself by the evening in Boston, to do the [illegible] of prayer to any pious old lady who might need such services in her negotiations with the High Court of Heaven!—and this morning, we cut from a Massachusetts paper the following tit-bit: "A young man, a member of an Evangelical Church, wants board in a pious family where his christian example would be considered a compensation!"

We do not know whether the "young man," "member of an Evangelical Church," has yet found his "pious family," in which he [illegible] and leads a lazy, good-for-nothing life, in return for his "christian example"—but if so, we hardly think it a fair trade between the parties, and have no doubt that the "pious family" will one day have to hunt a long while for his silver spoons!

Here is another gentleman, a musical humbug, who has "great taste for music and the opera"—but unfortunately, [illegible] "no pecuniary means for gratifying the [illegible]." So he hopes to ensnare some "intelligent, refined and wealthy lady, of pleasing address," who [illegible] pay [illegible] "as escort to the concerts, etc., this coming winter!"

Verily, cheek [illegible] bounds to its impudence; and the [illegible] [illegible]

## A SCHOFIELD TRICK [illegible].

### Dispatch from the Secretary of War.

Gen. Schofield is working desperately to enable the copperhead members of the Missouri Legislature to elect one copperhead and one Claybank Union [illegible] Senator.

A bargain had been patched up between certain parties on the copperhead side and certain parties on the Claybank side, whereby the Senatorships, upon the principle of a division of plunder were to be divided between them. The negotiators in this trade, however, concluded they would not be strong enough to make their corrupt combination successful unless a portion of the members who were too honest to sell out, and would consequently oppose any such arrangement, could be cheated out of their places and votes. The plan referred to was hit upon as the means of keeping seven or eight radicals away, without whom the bargain and sale men expected to be able to control the Legislature and consummate their undertaking. It was a clever trick. It was very ingeniously arranged. The world was to be given to understand that Secretary Stanton was the author of the order, so that if the radicals complained of not getting fair play, they could be told that their own man—the Secretary—was to blame.

Thereupon [illegible] issued an order forbidding such officers [illegible] members of the Legislature to be in attendance; at the same time Gamble took steps to [illegible] the attendance of the copperhead members who belonged to the State Militia.

But this artful and corrupt scheme of Schofield and Gamble got knocked on the head. The following dispatch from Secretary Stanton will explain how it happened.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

Hon. HENRY T. BLOW:

Your dispatch of yesterday is before me. No order has been made by this Department prohibiting furloughs to military officers who are members of the Missouri Legislature. On the contrary, it has been the uniform practice of the Department to grant such furloughs. I have transmitted to Gen. Schofield a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 10, 1863.

To Major Gen. Schofield, St. Louis, Mo.:

It has been the uniform practice of this Department to grant leave of absence to officers who are members of State Legislature or Congress, to enable them to discharge their legislative functions. You are directed to grant [illegible] furloughs for similar purposes to any officers of your command who are members of the Legislature of Missouri, to enable them to attend the session of that body.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

You will please give the name of any officers, and the regiments to which they belong, who are members of the Legislature, to whom furloughs have been refused, or for whom they are desired.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## Obituary.

DEATH OF JOHN MOFFAT.

Mr. John Moffat, an old resident of New York city, and well known as the patentee of Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, died on Friday last at the ripe age of seventy-six. Mr. Moffat commenced life as a dry goods merchant but failed thirty years ago. He then went into the patent medicine business, and in the sale of his pills realized a fortune and died a millionaire.

DEATH OF HENRY FITZ.

Henry Fitz, the telescope maker, died suddenly in New York city on Saturday last. He commenced life as a printer. He made his first reflecting telescope twenty eight years ago. Continually progressing in size he finally succeeded in making instruments of 16 inches' aperture, one of which is now in the possession of Mr. Van Duzee, of Buffalo. He made two of thirteen inches, one for the Dudley Observatory at Albany, and the other for an association of gentlemen at Allegheny City, Pa. Of 12 inches aperture, he produced one for the Observatory at Ann Arbor, [Michi]gan, and another for the Vassar Female College. He made for Mr. L. M. Rutherford, at various times, telescopes of 4, 5 3-4, 6, 9, and 11 3-4 inches aperture. Mr. Vickers of Baltimore has a 10-inch. Several of the size of 8 and 9 inches are scattered over the country. The British Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo has a 9-inch. Mr. Campbell of New York city has a 8-inch. Of a large number of 6 inches aperture, one very fine instrument was ordered by the United States Government for Lieut. Gillis's expedition to Chili; it is still in the Observatory of the Chilian Government. At about the same time he made another of the same size for Mr. Robert Van Arsdale of Newark, with which that gentleman has discovered several comets. The methods of Mr. Fitz were entirely of his own invention. They were so delicate as to detect the change in form, by expansion, of an object-glass, effected by passing the finger over it on a frosty night. Four years ago M. Foucault announced to the French Academy of Science, a great discovery in the manufacture of telescopes—local polishing. Mr. Fitz had been using it for fifteen years.

## Serious Conflagration in Peoria.

On Tuesday evening last, the extensive flouring mill of A. Greene & Co., at Peoria, was destroyed by fire. The alarm was promptly given, but it was only a few seconds before the whole building was enveloped in flames. The fire first broke out of the engine room, and only a few minutes after the workmen had left, as they usually worked till nine o'clock. The cause of the fire could not be positively ascertained. The mill was entirely consumed. It was valued at $12,000. The loss is partly covered by an insurance of $4,000 in the London and Liverpool Insurance Company. About $3,000 worth of grain was also in the mill at the time, all of which was destroyed. Three houses, two storehouses, and a barn, were also consumed, entailing an additional loss of about $1,000.

## The 8th Illinois Re-enlisted for the War.

A private letter from Capt. Ludlam, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, dated the 6th, informs us that the gallant fighting old 8th have re-enlisted for three years or during the war, by a two-thirds vote of the regiment. It is expected that under a recent rule of the War Department, the 8th will shortly come home to recruit.

## Fatal tragedy in Wabash County.

The Mount Carmel *Register* of the 5th, contains the following reference to an unfortunate affair which occurred in that place:

On Tuesday evening a general affray took place between Hiram Stanton, Zachariah Newkirk and G. W. Besore. Revolvers were freely used, several shots were exchanged. Newkirk and Besore each receiving mortal wounds. Stanton was shot through the wrist, and received a severe wound in the thigh; the surgeons being unable to extract the ball. We forbear any comments upon this unfortunate affair until the circumstances connected with it are more fully developed.

Since the above was in type Mr. Besore has died of his wounds. He expired yesterday at about 11 o'clock a. m. after intense suffering. The deceased leaves an affectionate wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely demise.

Mr. Besore was a lawyer by profession, and formerly resided in Springfield. Stanton, who shot Besore, was a Deputy Provost Marshal. We have received no further particulars of the cause of the affair.

## The True Sentiment of Louisiana.

The following extract of a speech delivered before the Union Association of New Orleans, by Mr. J. G. R. Pitkins, on the 28th instant, exhibits the sentiment of the unconditional loyalists of Louisiana touching slavery and the slaveholders' scheme for a rehabilitation of the State:

"Whatever phase certain questions of State Government may assume in these Southern States, however the relation may be finally adjusted of State and Federal Legislation; first and above all towers the grand cardinal idea of a purged and regenerated Union. It is futile to mourn and maunder over the corpse of a dead slavery—no political galvanism can ever again give it even the semblance of life. It is idle, nay, it is criminal to debate mere local questions, if those questions tend one jot to embarrass the great national effort at restoration. It is despicable to agitate mere partisan prejudices, and almost revel in Administration embarrassments. Away with all cliques and parties now, change the partisan to the patriot, the idle creed to a stern, resolute craving for Union, and one and all, North and South, exhibit the picture of a mighty people, whose first prayer and last effort must be in behalf of a chastened and re-established nation. And let those who inveigh against the Administration, say, malign much more than they ever cared to reproach the rebellion, remember that while one mailed hand of this Republic is stretched forth to chastise its covert enemies, the other is registering for ignominy all those who had neither the honor of a man, nor the pride of a citizen to value and uphold the efforts of our country's true lovers and true workers. That hand has just written a Vallandigham, a Woodward and a Tuttle to the dust, and from the hearts of Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Pennsylvania has risen an exultant shout of freedom and national devotion. Find freemen when and where we may, we can kill either by bullets or ballots."

## Attempted Slave Revolt in Cuba.

A letter from Havana, Nov. 3, in the N. Y. *Herald*, says:

"Our people are beginning to fear a revolt among the negroes, owing to the want of troops all over the island—nearly all our soldiers having been taken to suppress the powerful and ever increasing rebellion in St. Domingo. This fear has taken a visible form, principally throughout the district of Cienfuegos. The population is, in fact, alarmed [illegible] [illegible]

# THE REBEL PRESS.

## Lee's Official Report of the Late Movements on the Rappahannock.

## BATTLE OF LOOKOUT VALLEY

## An Important Capture—Jeff. Davis Returning to his Capital—The Richmond Markets.

GENERAL LEE'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 23, 1863.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:—

GENERAL,—In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the department, the following outline of the recent operations of this army.

With the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army, which was encamped around Culpepper Court House, extending thence to the Rapidan, this army crossed the river on the 9th instant, and advanced by way of Madison Court House. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the march was by circuitous and concealed roads, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy.

Gen. Fitz Lee, with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our lines south of the Rapidan. Gen. Stuart, with Hampton's division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City, on the 10th, and drove them towards Culpepper. Our main body arrived at that place on the 11th inst., and discovered that the enemy had retreated towards the Rappahannock, ruining or destroying his stores. We were compelled to halt during [the rest] of the day to provision the troops, but the [cavalry under] Gen. Stuart, continued to press the enemy's rear guard towards the Rappahannock. A large force of Federal cavalry in the meantime had crossed the Rapidan after our movement began, but was repulsed by Gen. Fitz Lee and pursued towards Brandy Station.

Near that place the commands of Stuart and Lee united on the afternoon of the 11th, and after a severe engagement drove the enemy's cavalry across the Rappahannock with heavy loss.

On the morning of the 12th, the army marched in two columns, with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, north of the river, and interrupting the retreat of the enemy.

After a skirmish with some of the Federal cavalry at Jeffersonton, we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and a battery. Early next morning, 13th, the march was resumed, and the two columns reunited at Warrenton in the afternoon, when another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions. The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New Baltimore, towards Bristol Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place a skirmish took place between Gen. Ewell's advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. General Hill arrived first at Bristow Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, posted behind the railroad embankment. The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed with some loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad run. The next morning he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line towards the Little River Turnpike.

The vicinity of the intrenchments around Washington and Alexandria rendered it useless to turn his new position, as it was apparent that he could readily retire to them, and would decline an engagement unless attacked in his fortifications. A further advance was therefore deemed unnecessary, and after destroying the railroad from Cub Run southwardly to the Rappahannock, the army returned, on the 18th, to the line of that river, leaving the cavalry in the enemy's front.

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly towards Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to General Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as General Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns, he turned upon the enemy, who, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by General Stuart nearly to Haymarket, and by General Lee to Gainesville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry slowly retired before their advance on the following day.

When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, General Imboden was instructed to advance down the valley, and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 18th instant he marched upon Charlestown, and succeeded, by a well concerted plan, in surrounding the place, and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation. Only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack General Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing column. In the course of these operations, two thousand four hundred and thirty-six prisoners were captured, including forty-one commissioned officers. Of the above number four hundred and thirty-four were taken by Gen. Imboden.

A more complete account, with a statement of our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will be forwarded as soon as the necessary official reports have been received. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT VALLEY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 5.]

The news from Chattanooga is not agreeable. We have, at last, some key to the absurd riddles of the lying telegraph, in which the Yankees were represented to have gained the southern bank of the Tennessee in consequence of a victory won from them by Gen. Jenkins. The real facts seem to have been simply these: A detachment of the enemy embarked at Chattanooga on the night of the 26th ult., and came quietly down the river to a point where there had been a ferry. Here they landed, found the Confederate guard asleep, without a waking sentinel, and handcuffed them before their eyes were well open. These were the cavalry pickets. Proceeding up the hill, the enemy found the infantry pickets, also asleep, and took possession of them in like manner. A solitary sentinel further on happened to have waked up in time to hear them, and fired off his gun. The report waked up a regiment, which fell into line and fought some. But the enemy having brought up an overwhelming force, this gallant regiment was forced to fall back. A bridge was speedily thrown across the river at the ferry, a large body of troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery—were brought over, and in a few hours the hillside was covered with breastworks and batteries.

The idea that all this was only a movement to cover the retreat of the enemy from Chattanooga is said to have been the first view of the Confederate General. But, getting no confirmation from further developments, Gen. Jenkins' excellent brigade—the same, we believe, for some time encamped in the neighborhood of Richmond—was ordered to dislodge the enemy and regain the ferry. The attack was made on the 29th, and was at first successful; but the Yankee reinforcements arriving, Gen. Jenkins was finally repulsed.

Meanwhile, a column of the enemy had marched up to the river side from Bridgeport, and had thrown another bridge across the stream at Shell Mound. The enemy now have possession of both banks, from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry, which enables them to bring their supplies, by water, to a point within two and a half miles of their camp. Grant is no longer dependent upon the railroad for food. His troops have no longer to live on half rations. It is no longer impossible for him to winter at Chattanooga if he thinks proper to do so. Nor will his threatened advance be any more nullified by the want of stores. In a word, we have lost the advantages of the battle of Chickamauga. The battle of Chickamauga must be fought again.

So much for sleeping pickets. Why did our pickets sleep? All the pickets in the world will go to sleep, with the regularity of aldermen, when they have ascertained the fact that there is no danger of being awakened by their Generals and shot, after five minutes notice. But it is the duty of the Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, the officers of the day, to look after the pickets. So it is, but they never do it in armies where discipline is not preserved—where discipline is not a living thing—by the inspiration it receives from the commander-in-chief. That inspiration is not imparted by isolated examples, but by constant attention and personal inspection, continually repeated. In reading the lives and histories of successful military leaders, who has not been struck by the anecdotes of incidents which reveal their minute attention to details, their constant visits to the outposts, the watchful eye which they kept on the practical execution of general orders? But who that knows the routine of the armies of this war is not astonished by the impassable gulf that separates headquarters from the extremities of the force. The commander sits still and gives orders to his Lieutenants, who transmit them. The Lieutenants are "responsible"—so are the Major Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels, Captains, Sergeants, Corporals, each to the other. But no amount of responsibility, even if rigidly enforced, will ever compensate for the absence of that vigorous activity of intellect, will and person which makes the command of a true General—like Frederick, for instance—felt in every corner of his camp and by every sentinel on his lines.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 5.]

Col. Clift, the noted East Tennessee bushwhacker, as our readers are aware, was captured by some of our men a few days since.

The following letter from Gen. Thomas to Gen. Burnside, notifying the latter of the change in the command of the Army of the Cumberland, is not without interest. The original was found upon the person of Col. Clift, the chief of the tory bushwhackers in East Tennessee, who was captured by some of [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General Commanding.

Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE, Commanding Department Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Col. Clift, the bearer of this letter or dispatches, is an old man, very shrewd and self-possessed. Nothing could be got out of him, except that heavy reinforcements are coming to Thomas, and that we had learned from other sources. As the bold and unscrupulous leader of the bushwhackers in East Tennessee, he has been a terror to the Southern people in that quarter. Among the papers found upon his person was a general pass from Burnside to go in and out of his lines at pleasure, and the following precious document:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Oct. 3, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —.—Col. Clift is hereby authorized to proceed to Rhea, Hamilton, and adjoining counties, for the purpose of recruiting for the United States service.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

R. H. J. GODDARD, Captain, A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

Now what will the virtuous Burnside say, if Gen. Bragg should hang the aforesaid Col. Clift by the neck until he be dead, in retaliation for this execution of Confederate officers caught recruiting within his lines? Will it make any difference, in his judgment, if the Federal ox should be gored by the Confederate bull.

Another paper found upon Col. Clift is a printed address from Gen. Burnside to the "loyal citizens" of East Tennessee, in which he invites them to form themselves into companies, to be known as the "National Guard of East Tennessee." As soon as they shall have organized themselves into companies, he proposes to supply them with arms, which they can take home with them for their own defence, until such time as they may be needed, when they will be called out and formed into regiments.

JEFF. RETURNING TO HIS CAPITAL.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 6.]

It is reported that the President will return to the Confederate metropolis this evening, after a triumphal tour in the South west. His presence has been hailed with joyful enthusiasm at every point visited during his extensive tour. At Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and especially at Charleston and in the vicinity of Chattanooga, he received ovations which only an affectionate people can render a glorious and victorious savior. His visit has been of incalculable benefit to the people and to Gen. Bragg. He has inspired new life, courage and hope everywhere and among all classes. The bare sight of his sad, worn, attenuated features has drowned the voice of faction and aroused the warmest patriotism and harmony among the masses. A confidence never felt before, and too long delayed, has attended his wandering footsteps and lingers like a glory behind him. It is meet that the citizens of the capital should not be behind their brethren in other States in manifestations of devotion to the character and person of their noble and illustrious leader. They should testify their delight at his safe return after so long and painful a separation. They should make known in some conspicuous manner their appreciation of the great services he has rendered the people and the army of the Southwest. It is suggested by many influential persons in private life and unconnected with the administration, that the people *en masse*, and the military forces under the command of General Brown, should repair to the depot this afternoon and escort him to the Executive mansion. A speech will doubtless be their reward, and that at this time, is eminently needed here. "Let there be a tremendous and enthusiastic welcome home to our second Washington."

THE RICHMOND MARKETS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 5.]

The fine weather, the lull in military affairs, and the near approach of winter, give a briskness and activity to all departments of trade. Money is abundant and seeking investment in real estate, negroes, tobacco, Government securities, stocks—in fact, in everything that admits of an exchange. At no time of the year have we seen such a plethora of money, and Mr. Memminger's paper continues to fall in value through excess of quantity. None of his currency leaves the country; no one brings goods here unless they get gold for them in the end; and the consequence is, that the volume of paper currency is being increased every day, and depreciating in the same ratio of its increase. We make our usual commercial review under separate classifications.

Gold is again rising, and transactions in the precious metals are growing brisk with the brokers. As long as the Legislature was in session, with a bill pending for the suppression of this abominable traffic in gold, the broker's occupation, like that of Othello, was gone (for the time); but now that this danger has been dissipated by the adjournment of the Legislature, the brokers rush into the field, even more greedy than ever. Unless something is done to check this infernal trading in gold and Yankee money, our currency will continue to depreciate, and the paper of the Government become a sport of circumstances. There was always an abundance of gold in the country until the bankers and "blockade runners" struck hands; and, since the day of that iniquitous league, the currency of the country has gone down—[illegible]—until it now is enough to sicken the heart of man at the stupidity and mal-administration of our financial policy: gold, selling at $12.50; buying, $11.50. Silver, selling at $10.00; buying at $9. State bank-notes unsettled, but may be quoted: Virginia, buying at $2; selling at $2.50 to $2.75. North Carolina, buying at $2.50; selling at $3. Georgia and South Carolina, buying at $3.25; selling at $3.50 and $3.75.

The question of food is becoming a serious one. There is plenty in the country, but the trouble is that the farmers will withhold their supplies, though everything has been done to excite their patriotism, many of the commission merchants in this city have offered to sell flour and meal consigned to them without charge of commission. Yet this has failed to open the doors of their granaries, and the consequence, is, that though the wheat crop of last summer was a splendid one, there is not a barrel of flour to be had in the city at any price! The market is well nigh bare of corn meal and corn, both of which readily command $1[illegible] a bushel. Other necessaries of life are scarce and command high prices. Sugar, common brown, $3 to $3.25; crushed, $4.50 to $5. Bacon, $2.50 to $2.60 for hog round; fresh Meats $1.25 to $1.50 per pound; the same for Sausage. Chickens, $5 to $6 per pair; Butter, $4.50 to $5 per pound; Coffee, $8.50 to $9; Tea, $18 to $20 per pound; Lard, $2 per pound; Molasses, $18 per gallon; Sorghum, $12. The season for vegetables is about over, which causes prices of Meats and Groceries to rule higher.

## GOV. GAMBLE'S MESSAGE.

### He Promises to be Brief—Is Sweet on the Missouri Secessionists—Thinks Our Armies Could Go to Texas, if "Desirable."

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 10, 1863.

The following message has been prepared by Governor Gamble and will be delivered to-day:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

You are again assembled in pursuance of your adjournment, to consult upon the measures necessary for the interest of the State, and it becomes my duty, under the constitution, to give you such information as I possess relative to the Government, and recommend to your consideration such measures as I deem necessary and expedient. As your present session is but a continuation of that which was begun on the 29th of December last, I do not deem it necessary to repeat any of the statements or recommendations contained in my regular message, made to you at that time, but shall confine the present communication to such changes in our condition as have occurred since your adjournment, and to a recommendation of such measures as are shown to be necessary by events transpiring within that time. And first, as to the relations of the State to the Federal Government: I am able to say to you that there is now within the State no military organization hostile to the Government of the United States, and that there is every indication that the former feeling of hostility has settled down into a quiet acquiescence in the supremacy of that Government, and an unwillingness to have the peace of the State further disturbed by rebel organizations. This condition of affairs is fully exemplified by the fact that a body of rebels under the command of Gen. Shelby invaded the State from Arkansas, and penetrated to the Missouri River. He was met by State troops alone, the State militia and enrolled militia, was routed in battle and has been driven out of the State without obtaining any accession to the number of his force, while all along his route there was exhibited great activity among the people in an endeavor to intercept him. The rebellious spirit may be regarded as subdued. If we next turn our attention to the progress of the Federal arms in subduing the rebellion in other States, we find that the capital of Arkansas is in possession of the Federal forces, and if it were desirable at this season of the year, for them to proceed farther South, there is no enemy capable of resisting their progress to Texas. Vicksburg and the other rebel strongholds on the Mississippi River have been captured, and there is no danger to be encountered in navigating that stream than such as—

[EDITORS DEMOCRAT: At this point the telegraph office, at this place, was forcibly entered and the copy of the message taken away by Col. Gamble, a son of the Governor.—OPERATOR, JEFF. CITY.]

## "Gobbled Up."

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

Some four or five weeks since, William [illegible], a conductor upon the L. P. & B. Railroad, started for a trip to Washington to visit his brother [illegible] [illegible] Chicago.

## A SOUTHERN VIEW OF NORTHERN FINANCES.

### The Depreciation in Rebel Currency.

### Handsome Rebel Compliment to Secretary Chase.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 5.]

The slow depreciation of Federal currency is one of the most remarkable phenomena of this extraordinary war. Contrasting the market prices of Confederate with those of Federal money, gives a low opinion of Mr. Hunter's, compared with Mr. Chase's, financial abilities. We console ourselves for the apparent disparity of financial ability between the two peoples, [illegible] by reflecting that ours were wholly [illegible] practiced and unskilled in the art of finance, while, with our enemies, [illegible] had long been a subject of anxious and successful study. Giving a little thought to the subject since hostilities began, our people even now [illegible] to the belief that the South possessed one or two great financial statesmen, with genius fully equal to the financial emergency; and it is only recently that they have discovered their confidence has been sadly misplaced.

The causes which have depreciated Confederate currency are very well known; and it is equally very well known that they might have been, to a great extent, avoided. This depreciation is no ground of despondency; for France did not enter upon her career of glory and triumph against a whole world in arms until after a total ruin of her financial system.

The circumstances and expedients by which a similar depreciation in Federal money has been avoided are not well known in the South, owing to our isolation, [illegible] actual occurrences at the North, but may be yet inferred with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Previously to the fall of Vicksburg and Memphis, to the occupation of Arkansas, and to the enemy's almost unimpeded navigation of the Red, White, and the Mississippi Rivers, it will be recollected that gold had steadily risen at the New York Stock Exchange until it exceeded one hundred and seventy dollars for the hundred; foreign exchange commanding equivalent prices. It is hardly necessary to say that gold rises in New York according to the scarcity of funds owned by its merchants in Europe, against which to draw their bills of exchange; and that the amount of these foreign funds, called exchange, depends upon that of the merchandize which may be shipped abroad for sale from Northern ports. If there be inadequate funds in Europe against which to draw bills, the merchants of Wall street must needs export gold to pay their debts and to make their purchases abroad, and every extraordinary shipment of gold produces nervous alarm in Wall street, and induces an extraordinary rise in the price of specie.

Just before the fall of Memphis, and the subsequent events alluded to, this was the state of feeling in the moneyed circles of New York; and gold bid fair to command two dollars for one in Federal currency, with an indefinite tendency upwards. But these untoward events immediately changed the state of affairs. Memphis at once became a great entrepot for cotton. For several months at a time the shipments of this staple Northward from that port exceeded ten thousand bales per week; worth nearly four millions of dollars in gold. It is needless to say that this supply of cotton, at the immense prices it commanded, immediately dispelled the gloom and removed the despondency which had hung over the money markets of the North. Cotton, or cotton goods, or their equivalents in merchandise, went abroad to supply exchange in Europe and to prevent the necessity of shipping away specie. The price of gold gradually fell until it had sunk below a hundred and thirty; and it remained at those figures as long as cotton could be bought or captured in quantity by the Yankees upon the Mississippi and its tributaries.

In the natural course of events the supply of cotton from those sources fell off. Planting operations had almost universally ceased; and the supply, once consumed, could not be replenished. As a direct consequence, gold again began to rise in New York. But until the battle of Chickamauga the ascent was slow, in consequence of the great expectations which had been entertained in Wall street from the operations of Rosecrans. The leading attraction of that General's advance into Georgia was the vast store of cotton which was known to have been accumulated in the central parts of that State as the very safest place of deposit in the Confederacy. The advance of Rosecrans beyond Chattanooga was not merely strategic, but had a great and vital financial object as its inspiration. The repulse of that General's army at Chickamauga was received in New York not merely as a military defeat, but as disappointing the high hopes which had been entertained of a new and magnificent supply of cotton. The price of gold at once leaped up to a hundred and forty five and fifty; and no arts of the Federal administration, and no appliances which Mr. Chase can bring to bear upon the Stock Exchange in Wall street, have brought the price down. If new supplies of cotton cannot be obtained by the North, foreign exchange must go up indefinitely in New York, carrying gold up with it, and depreciating Federal money correspondingly.

These results are inevitable; and it is only a question of time when they will be realized. But it is not to be denied that the Federal Secretary of the Treasury has conducted the finances of his Government with consummate ability. To check the speculation in specie, and to crush all adventurous gambling at the Stock Exchange, he has constantly kept fifty millions of gold in the hands of skillful operators in Wall street to "Bear" the market at the first symptoms of every merely speculative rise. With this [illegible] constantly steadying, it is impossible for gold to rise except from the inevitable effect of supply and demand. Indeed, the effect of so heavy an amount of capital brought to bear upon one point, and that the financial centre of the North, is to keep gold at an abnormal price; several per cent. below its legitimate value.

But there are other expedients, very effective, which Mr. Chase brings into requisition to restrain the depreciation of his Treasury notes. He diligently avoids the policy of paying out notes of currency in discharge of every obligation of the Government. Why should a contractor, having a claim upon the Treasury of a hundred thousand or a million of dollars, be paid in circulating notes? Very often he would prefer to receive payment in bonds at once; and this choice might have been enforced by making it an article of his contract that he should receive bonds rather than notes of circulation. So a quartermaster, going to a farmer for corn and forage to the amount of a few hundred dollars, might have instructions to give an order upon some depositary of the Treasury for bonds, rather than be required to pay for every purchase, however considerable, in notes of circulation. Contracts for heavy supplies of clothing, or other material might be made, securing twelve months or other time to the Government in making payment;—a credit only desirable in so far as it postponed the evil day of still further inflating the currency by continual floods of Treasury notes.

All these expedients, and many others of similar character looking to the same object, have been sedulously practiced by the Federal Secretary of the Treasury. He has run up a great debt without commensurately flooding the North with a redundant currency. The consequence has been very marked; for, whereas the Federal war debt exceeds two thousand millions of dollars, and that of the Confederacy has not reached one thousand millions, yet Confederate currency is at a discount of ten or twelve for one of gold, while the Federal currency is at less than one and a half for one.

Prices of all things have risen at the North in consequence of an inflated currency; but inasmuch as this inflation has been wonderfully restrained by tact, ingenuity and skill, prices have not approximated the enormous rates which are prevalent at the South. As it is lawful to learn whatever may be possible from an enemy, may we not hope that Mr. Memminger and Mr. Hunter will take a few hints in the practical departments of finance from such consummate adepts in this intricate business as the public enemy?

## The Public Debt.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The following is the latest statement made of the public debt. The average rate of interest on the whole debt (3.61 per cent.) is less than that paid by the British or French Governments, and shows clearly the estimation in which our public securities are held:

Public Debt of the United States, and Annual Rate and Amount of Interest thereon.

| | Principal. | Rate. | Amount of Interest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old public debt | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Three year 7 30 notes | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Two year bonds | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Twenty year bds ('81) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-twenty bonds | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Certificates of indebt'ss | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oregon war debt | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Temporary loans | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States notes | [illegible] | | |
| Fractional currency | [illegible] | | |
| Treasury notes | [illegible] | | |
| Suspended requisitions | [illegible] | | |
| Aggregate | [illegible] | | [illegible] |

Average rate of interest 3.61 per cent. on the whole debt. Average rate of interest on funded debt alone 5.98 per cent.

## Major McLean Exiled to Fort Vancouver.

[From the N. Y. Times, Nov. 10th.]

The army and the country at large, will be astonished to hear of the late [illegible], shot out of the War Department like a bolt out of a cloud, upon Major N. H. McLean, the nephew of the late Justice McLean of the United States Supreme Court. He is known everywhere as the Chief of Gen. Burnside's Staff in Cincinnati, and as that General's counsellor and indispensable right hand man. He was the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Ohio. In the Peninsular campaign he was Chief of Gen. McClellan's Staff in reality. He is thoroughly loyal [illegible] proof of this can be brought. Before the war he declined an important and lucrative appointment tendered him by the State of Virginia, expressly for the reason that the culminating slavery excitement threatened to embroil that State with the Federal Government, and that he never would be arrayed against his country, or get into a position where he might be likely to be arrayed against her. Now, [illegible] of this accomplished officer and undoubted patriot, is to be added, by one Edward Conkling, of Cincinnati, as the object of an intensely nervous officiousness. In behalf of the public good, and the opportunity for a personal display of zeal of the most unnational description. He actually followed Major McLean as a messenger on an official [illegible] to be thoroughly loyal," [illegible] and unfounded charge upon the alleged fact that the Major did not vote for the Union candidate at the recent Ohio election! The Major answered this strange attack by showing that he was not a citizen of Ohio, and, therefore had no right to vote in that State. Un[illegible] [illegible] obtaining [illegible] to Secretary Stanton that McLean was notoriously [illegible] the sympathies, and demanded his removal from office. And with his [illegible] industry he got a great many signatures to this petition—some of them of gentlemen who knew better than to sign it. The document was forwarded to the War Department secretly. Immediately on its receipt, Secretary Stanton sent an order to Cincinnati, relieving Major McLean, and directing him to report in person and without delay to some volunteer Brigadier General at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.

## Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

| | DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| MICHIGAN CENTRAL [illegible] | | |
| Detroit & N. Y. Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.


HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice [illegible]

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT

A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

[illegible]

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY.

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

[illegible]

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers.

[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Price Per Bottle, 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00.

[illegible]

Principal Office and Manufactory No. 631 ARCH STREET, JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,) Proprietors. [illegible]

TO FARMERS, PRODUCE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street, London, and 9 Chapel street, Liverpool. [illegible]

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., [illegible]

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

DR. WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL

Will positively cure the following diseases: Consumption, if not beyond the power of medicine; Inflamation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Piles, Gravel, and an unfailing remedy for Female Complaints.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which the highest medicinal properties are retained.

It is the medicine that cures when all others have failed.

TAR CORDIAL, TAR CORDIAL,
TAR CORDIAL, TAR CORDIAL.
The Great Remedy for Consumption.
The Great Remedy for Consumption.

I am constantly receiving such certificates as the following. READ IT:

DR. WISHART—Dear Sir: I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed, with but little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave; but, thank God my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 North Second street, and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well, a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper.

REBECCA HAMILTON, No. 1321 Wayne street, Philadelphia.

TAR CORDIAL, TAR CORDIAL,
TAR CORDIAL, TAR CORDIAL.
An Infallible Cure for Bronchitis.
An Infallible Cure for Bronchitis.

Mr. Ward says:

DR. WISHART—Sir: I had bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart, in their worst forms. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend; I tried it, and am thankful to say that, after using four large and one small bottle, I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, 961 North Second street, or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, [illegible] corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets.

JOHN WARD.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS!
BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.

Read the Following:

DR. WISHART—Sir: I return my grateful thanks for the discovery you have made in making a medicine that will cure inflammation of the lungs and liver complaint. When I commenced to use your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, I was, to all appearance, near my grave. I had been for a length of time spitting blood, and would at times vomit it. My physicians (for I employed two) pronounced me past cure; but my sister had used your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which did her so much good, that she prevailed on me, as a last resource, to try it; and, thank God, I commenced to use it. I have taken twelve bottles, and am perfectly cured, and am ready and willing that any person who is sick should call on me, and I will tell them what your Cordial has done for me. All my friends and neighbors were utterly astonished at my speedy return to health, for they had seen me vomit blood in a clotted state frequently. Publish my case that I want every person who is suffering as I was to know of your invaluable medicine. Respectfully,

JOHN VERDIN, Greene st., six doors above Richmond st., Phila.

I can only give a few of the many thousands of certificates I am receiving in favor of this great medicine; but I have had a quantity of them published in a [illegible] which I send free on application. Whether you come to give the medicine a trial or not, send for circular. Price Fifty Cents, and One Dollar, a bottle.

Prepared only by the proprietor, DR. L. Q. C. WISHART, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists. WILLIAM E. GUMP, Dayton, O., Western Wholesale Agent.

Sold in Chicago by LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, BURNHAM & SMITH, GALE BROS., and W. P. WHITE.

DYSPEPSIA.

Great American Dyspepsia Pill.

We may say with safety that in ninety cases out of every hundred, that [illegible] Dr. Wishart has treated in the past twenty years [illegible] nine thousand three hundred and [illegible] patients, for dyspepsia in its various forms, and in every case where the medicine was taken as directed it made a perfect cure. A number of the above cases had been treated by the most eminent physicians in this country and Europe.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART: I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. [illegible]

JAMES M. SAUNDERS. No. [illegible] North second street, Philadelphia, formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

A Positive Cure for Dyspepsia.

Hear what Mr. John H. Babcock says: [illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible]

DR. WISHART—Sir: It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that by the use of your Great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. [illegible]

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

The Dyspepsia Pills will be promptly sent by mail on receipt of the price. Direct orders to

WM. E. GUMP, Dayton, Ohio, Western Wholesale Agent.

PRICE PER BOX ONE DOLLAR.

Sold in Chicago by LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, BURNHAM & SMITH, GALE BROTHERS, J. H. REED & CO., AND W. P. WHITE.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible] Benefit of the young and charming actress MISS JANE COOMBS. [illegible] FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. [illegible] INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN. Parthenia ... Miss Jane Coombs. Ingomar ... Mr. [illegible] GRAND DANCE ... Miss Jennie Hight. The comedietta [illegible] A THUMPING LEGACY. [illegible] Saturday afternoon, Grand Matinee. [illegible]

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO. First Concert. Fourth Season. AT BRYAN HALL. FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13th, 1863. PROGRAMME: [illegible] MISS MAGNUSSON. [illegible] Performed by Mrs. BANDT. Ballad ... MISS MAGNUSSON. Overture, "Zanetta" ... Auber. Conductor ... HANS BALATKA. [illegible] OTTO H. MATZ, Sec'y.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY [illegible]

PHOENIX HALL, [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible] WABASH AVENUE [illegible]

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IN NEW YORK. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers. Valuable Oil Paintings, recently selected in Europe by the well known firm of Messrs. Hall, Black & Co., [illegible] "OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY," [illegible] HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] Nassau Street.

GREAT SALE BY AUCTION. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. ELEGANT FURNITURE, Carpets, Chamber and Parlor Suits, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Nov. 13th, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD GOODS. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. TRADE SALE OF HATS AND CAPS, AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE Fine, Old and Modern OIL PAINTINGS, In Fine Gold Gilt Frames, by Catalogue AT AUCTION, At No. 48 Dearborn Street, On WEDNESDAY, [illegible] GOOD PICTURES. Is respectfully invited to this sale. The Gallery will be open for exhibition on the day before the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales —OF— BOOTS & SHOES —BY— Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET. EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY At 9 A. M. prompt. [illegible] PRIVATE SALE Throughout the week. [illegible] LARGER AND BETTER SELECTION, AND [illegible] AT LOWER PRICES [illegible] GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

AUCTION.—I shall sell at [illegible]

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TO GRAIN SHIPPERS, Distillers, Millers and Others. The Richards Manufacturing Co. [illegible]

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Special Notices.

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DR. JAMES, (formerly of New [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. J. HESERN, [illegible]

UNITED STATES 5-20'S Constantly on hand, and for sale at par by J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Banker and Subscription Agent, 36 Lake street. [illegible]

VINELAND—Lands—To all [illegible]

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

First Concert. Fourth Season.

AT BRYAN HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13th, 1863.

PROGRAMME:

[illegible]

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY.

[illegible]

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

[illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY.

[illegible]

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HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Oil Paintings.

recently selected in Europe, by the well known firm of Messrs. Hall, Black & Co.,

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"OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY,"

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau Street.

GREAT SALE BY AUCTION.

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GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn-st.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, Carpets, Chamber and Parlor Suits, AT AUCTION.

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TRADE SALE OF HATS AND CAPS, AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE, OF VALUABLE Fine, Old and Modern OIL PAINTINGS, In Fine Gilt Frames, by Catalogue AT AUCTION. At No. 48 Dearborn Street,

[illegible]

GOOD PICTURES.

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WHOLESALE Auction Sales — OF — BOOTS & SHOES — BY — [illegible] Wilson & Co. [illegible] LAKE STREET, [illegible] TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS [illegible]

[illegible]

LOWER PRICES

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AUCTION.—I shall sell at Auction [illegible]

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DR. JAMES, (formerly of New [illegible]

[illegible]

CANCERS AND CONSUMPTION [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. EVERSON'S EYE AND EAR Infirmary and Clinic Institute,

For the treatment of diseases of the EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

And all affections of the Head, Throat, Lungs, Air Passages, and all Chronic Diseases.

[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

[illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS—C. Stafford [illegible]

[illegible]

WATER CURE AND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY. [illegible] STATE STREET.

[illegible]

DRS. W. & J. HUNTER & VON [illegible]

[illegible]

DOCTOR BIGLOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Formerly of St. Louis, and now established for the last two years at

[illegible] S. Clark St., corner of Monroe.

[illegible]

P. O. Box 394.

GREEN AND PURPLE HAIR

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Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye.

[illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE

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PILES! PILES!! DR. FITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

[illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

[illegible]

DR. J. BRERN,

[illegible]

UNITED STATES 5-20'S

Constantly on hand, and for sale at par by J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

[illegible]

VINELAND—Lands—To all

[illegible]

## Watches.

WATCHES.

[illegible]

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS

Being a Hunting, or Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined, with Patent Self-Winding Improvement.

[illegible]

SILVER WATCHES. First-Class HUNTING Timepieces,

FOR ACCURACY OF MOVEMENT, BEAUTY OF MATERIAL, AND, ABOVE ALL, CHEAPNESS IN PRICE, THESE WATCHES MUST INSURE

UNIVERSAL APPROBATION.

[illegible]

Goods sent by Express to any part of the Loyal States, with bill payable on delivery.

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HUBBARD BROS., Importers, 169 Broadway New York.

## Commission Merchants.

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EDGAR F. GRIFFIN. AUGUSTUS GRIFFIN.

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers, Provision Dealers and General COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

## Cement.

USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

[illegible]

BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers

JEWELERS

It is especially adapted to Leather,

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT

REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances.

HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

[illegible]

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

An Improvement upon all other Instruction Books in Progressive Arrangement, Adaptation and Simplicity. Founded upon a New and Original Plan, and Illustrated by a series of Plates, showing the Proper Position of the Hands and Fingers. To which are added the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass.

BY NATHAN RICHARDSON,

Author of the "Modern School for the Piano Forte."

[illegible]

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Proprietor,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,

MANUFACTURE

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

[illegible]

Boiled Linseed Oil,

[illegible]

TERMS CASH.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

FRENCH Artificial Eyes, A COMPLETE STOCK AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—

[illegible]

FRENCH ZINC PAINT.—

[illegible]

# Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-REBEL BLOCKADE RUNNERS MARGARET AND JESSIE.

### INTENSELY EXCITING CHASE AT SEA.

### Value of the Vessel and Cargo.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 9.]

The United States transport Fulton, Capt. G. M. Walker, from Charleston bar, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with the prize steamer Margaret and Jessie in tow, which she captured on Thursday, the 5th instant, after an exciting chase, which lasted over nine hours.

It is customary in the ship to send a man to the mast head at daylight in the morning, and at stated intervals to relieve him, so that during the entire day a bright lookout is kept. At about seven o'clock on Thursday morning last, when off Wilmington, N. C., the lookout at the foretop masthead reported that a large steamer was in sight on the port bow, and after a little while it was discovered that she was painted white and was burning soft coal, and altogether her appearance and movements were suspicious.

THE CHASE.

Captain Walker immediately gave chase, determined to overhaul her if possible, and if she proved to be a blockade-runner, to capture her. It was not long before three gunboats were discovered in chase, one of which was soon left behind, and the other two—the Keystone State and Nansemond—chasing the stranger on different courses, so as to head her off.

The suspicions of the officers of the Fulton were confirmed as to the character of the vessel pursued when they discovered her to be throwing overboard cargo.

There was no wind in the early part of the chase, and of course no advantage of canvass could be taken by either vessel; but after the sun had been up some time a breeze sprung up, and the Fulton set her foresail, fore topmast, staysail and the trysails, and the engineer's department piled the furnaces with coal, and the oil was not spared on the machinery. The chase now became very exciting, and all the passengers were perched in places which gave them a view of the fleeing craft.

When within proper distance Captain Walker ordered his rifle gun to be trained upon the rebel and fired to bring her to, and Mr. Clifford, the fourth officer, who acts as the gunner of the Fulton, soon had a twenty-pounder Parrott shell trundling after her. The line of the shot was good, but it missed her. Three shots were fired in succession, but still she almost flew in her endeavors to escape, changing her course several times.

All midday was spent in the excitement of the chase, the Fulton firing at intervals, but failing to hit her object. At four o'clock the prize was close to, and, finding that she was being overhauled, she hove to, although her Captain says that had it not been for the presence of his lady passengers he would have continued on in spite of his pursuers, but his feelings of humanity would not allow him to risk the lives of the two ladies who were on board.

It was not long after she hove to before the Fulton ranged up alongside, and the purser, Mr. McManus, was on board with a prize crew selected from the crew of the Fulton. The United States gunboat Nansemond came up soon after, and the boarding officer attempted to hoist the gunboat's flag and thereby claim possession of the ship; but one of the Fulton's crew cut the halyards and hoisted a flag brought from the Fulton.

A hawser was now passed from the Fulton to the prize—which proved to be the famous Margaret and Jessie, bound from Nassau to Wilmington, N. C.—and the steamer was taken in tow. The Keystone State coming up, her commander tendered a prize master and crew for the prize, which Captain Walker politely declined, asserting that, having captured the prize, he was able to take her into New York.

Had the Margaret and Jessie been successful, this would have been her fifteenth trip between Nassau and the rebel ports of Charleston and Wilmington, N. C. But it has been reserved for an army transport to capture her, and take from the rebels not only a valuable cargo, but one of the swiftest and most successful blockade runners they had in their line of packets.

She is an iron side-wheel steamer of about 800 tons, of a fine model and beautiful outward appearance. She has two smokestacks. Her lower masts are standing, but her topmasts and yards have been taken down to prevent her being seen at a distance. She was built for the line between Liverpool and the Isle of Man, and was the fastest steamer on those channel waters. She is four years old, and is to-day in good order. She has a beautiful pair of engines of great power and beauty. She is worth about $125,000.

SCENE ON BOARD.

Descending into the cabin by a doorway leading through a hatch house, the visitor is ushered into a large saloon cabin, fitted up with green plush settees. The sides of this saloon had been neatly painted, but now they are soiled, as the saloon is used for a cargo room. A scene was unfolded which beggars description. Silks, gunpowder, hoop skirts, prints, hats, quinine, butter, brandies, cigars, clothing, toys, cases of gin, thread, needles, shears, and in fact everything you can imagine, from a needle to an anchor, are heaped together in one disordered mass; trunks broken open and rifled, liquids spilled and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable goods destroyed. It appears from statements, that when the prize was pursued the Captain gave the most unbounded liberty to the crew and passengers, only asking them to aid in lightening the ship by throwing overboard a portion of the cargo, which cost $300,000 in specie at Nassau. Over $70,000 worth was thrown into the sea, and a little merchant brig followed in the wake of the ship, picking up the cases of silks, &c., as they floated on the surface of the water.

The ladies' cabin, which had at one time been beautifully fitted up, is now soiled and even filthy. A dirty table, with a half-finished meal, is there spread out; bits of bread, ham, dirty plates of butter and dirty tumblers abound, and empty brandy and gin bottles give ample testimony that drinking as well as eating furnished a portion of their pastime. Throughout the vessel the same filthy and disordered scene presents itself—a perfect wreck of a most valuable cargo.

### Treason in 1851.

The following is a copy of another letter from the Jefferson Davis correspondence, written by Senator Butler of South Carolina:

[Confidential.]

STEPHLANDS, NEAR EDGEFIELD, June 14, 1851.

MY DEAR COLONEL: "The looker on can sometimes see more than the gamester." Such being your situation at this time in reference to our affairs in South Carolina, I hope I may appeal to you for counsel and suggestions. Our people are very much in earnest, but there is fear of division and intestine contest. An issue has been made before the people, making it imperative on our convention to put South Carolina on the trial of separate secession. How will such a move affect the party of true men in your State? Will it help you or will it impair the strength or interfere with the onward movements of the States rights parties in other States? I believe this State could be induced to make any sacrifice for the common cause of those who contend that the general government is a confederacy and not a consolidated government. If it is of the latter character, then the Southern States are doomed to degraded subordination. They can hold their rights by no other tenure than sufferance. Should South Carolina move alone, without the assurance from her neighbors of co-operation, she will, I fear, make a vain sacrifice.

Give me your opinion confidentially as to the course she should pursue, so far as it may affect the interest of other Southern States.

Do write freely.

Believe me, yours with the highest respect,

A. P. BUTLER.

Colonel Jefferson Davis, Mississippi.

P. S.—I wrote to you at Jackson, supposing that a letter will reach you from that place as from any other.

### Stabbing Affray in St. Louis

[From the Missouri Democrat, 9th.]

Some seven years ago Captain James B. Eads purchased of Wm. Renshaw, Jr., a lot at second and Green streets, with the understanding that a debt of "back taxes" due on the property would be paid by Renshaw. Having for four years waited to have the payment made, Captain Eads in self defense paid the city's claim—some $5,000—and sued Renshaw for the amount. Between $2,000 and $3,000 of taxes on the lot remained due to the State and county.

Mr. Renshaw returned lately from Baltimore, and Captain Eads called upon him with the view of effecting a compromise. As a reason for resisting the suit, he protested against the city's charge of twenty per cent., and said he had hoped to have it reduced six per cent. before payment. Capt. Eads then proposed to lose the difference of $2,000, if Renshaw would agree to at once pay the State and county taxes.

Last Monday, Captain E. received Renshaw's note declining to accede to the proposition. Not long afterward the two met at Murdock & Dixon's auction store, on Main street. Captain Eads denounced Renshaw as "a contemptible swindler and puppy," and told him that if he ever dared to open his lips to him disrespectfully, or wink at him disrespectfully, he (Eads) would cut his (Renshaw's) ears off. A friend interposed to prevent the imminent collision, but Renshaw gave the lie to Eads and struck him in the face. Eads then drew his knife and rushed for Renshaw, who was retiring, and succeeded only in wounding him twice—not dangerously—in the back.

Renshaw was conducted in a carriage to his room at the Lindell, where his cuts were dressed by a surgeon.

### A New Material in Warfare.

Chloride of nitrogen will, it is said, soon be utilized as an implement of war. Its employment would seem likely to put an end to all war. Mr. Isham Baggs, an English chemist, is announcing his discovery, proposes to carry up his composition in balloons, and drop it from the air in the midst of armies and fortresses. "The very mention of this compound," he goes on to say, "as a proposed element in modern warfare, may possibly provoke a smile among chemists who know that the most accomplished of their number would scarcely dare to experiment with it in quantities larger than a grain of mustard seed, and even then, only at a respectful distance, and under guard at the moment of its detonation. And yet, not one of those chemists will be bold enough to deny that with two or three chemically clean earthoys of this terrible compound present in a city or fortress, however strong, the slightest cuttings of phosphorus or a single drop of olive oil coming in contact with it, would in one instant decide the fate of the place and its inhabitants." Mr. Baggs then proceeds to affirm that he has discovered a method of overcoming the contingent difficulties, and that he is ready to demonstrate [illegible] and that it can safely be conveyed to the destination.—*Summary of Medical Science.*

### Mr. Beecher in Exeter Hall.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1863.

At an early hour the hall was crowded to overflowing, and there was evidence too that they were mostly men and women who, whether sympathizing with the North or not, had come to hear a fair discussion of the question which concerns all, and were determined to secure fair play. The crowd outside in the Strand and Exeter street was enormous, and consisted chiefly of the opposition. One of the committee came in smilingly, and said, "Our shilling admission fee has filtered the crowd. The Southern sympathizer is always a man who looks hard at a shilling before he parts with it, and then don't part with it." Yet it was known that in two or three sections of the house there were parties who meant mischief.

When Mr. Beecher arose, there were five minutes of the most tremendous cheering that I have ever witnessed. Wave after wave, as of a tumultuous sea of sound, came thundering up from the gallery at one end to the organ at the other, in the midst of which stood Mr. Beecher calm as a rock in the midst of the surges. A hiss was then begun, but at his first word it sank back into the diaphragms of those who uttered or meant to utter it. The first glance and the self-possessed manner of the man told plainly that he had something to say in Exeter Hall that night, and that he meant to be heard.

Mr. Beecher's voice was scarcely as sonorous and clear as it usually is, and all recognized that this was natural after the many speeches in immense halls which he had given during the week. "I expect to be hoarse," he said, "and I am willing to be hoarse if I can in any way assist to bring the mother and daughter heart to heart and hand to hand, together." This sentiment was received with great applause and Beecher's hoarseness was time improved to the service of his cause. But so he succeeded his voice that every word was distinctly heard by the vast assembly. And I assure you that every word was freighted; in the day when men are called to give an account for every idle word spoken, Mr. Beecher will not be confronted by any one uttered last night at Exeter Hall. At one time, when there was an interval of a few moments, arising from the effort of the hisses to triumph over the cheers, Mr. Beecher, with a quiet smile, said:

"Friends, I thank you for this interruption; it gives me a chance to rest." The hisses thereupon died away, and he had no interruption during the evening. It was evident, indeed, that the speaker, who knows a thing or two about audiences, felt that the meeting was his, and that no interruption would succeed. But many of his friends had serious apprehensions. One of the editors of the *Star*, himself a distinguished speaker, and thoroughly acquainted with English audiences, who sat near to me, whispered in my ear, "There are a great many here who do not cheer; there is a strong chance of a row yet; but the meeting is just in such a condition that its result will depend upon the power and equanimity of the speaker." "Then," I replied, "you need not fear." If Mr. Beecher had heard our brief whispers he could not have more distinctly appreciated the remark of the editor. At that moment, although he had been interesting all along, he suddenly stepped one side from the desk upon which his notes lay, and his face gleamed like a sword leaping from a scabbard. No more hisses, no more cheers, now for half an hour, the audience is magnetized, breathless; when the first pause came, a Sir Somebody, sitting behind me, said, "Why, he looked at first like a heavy man, but he's got wings," whilst a reporter near our feet whispered audibly to a brother, "Oh, but he can put things!" Mr. Beecher forgot all things but his subject; his tongue burned with living coals; his arm pointed like a prophet's rod. The shams of our enemies in England—their talk of peace when they mean every kind of bloodshed except that which is for justice—the aspect of a lamb with the voice of a dragon," as St. John saw it—their cant about emancipation being not a principle with Mr. Lincoln, but only an expedient, as if that would make liberty any less a prize to the slave and humanity if they got it—all these collapsed palpably before the masses then gathered, and all the fine points of Roebuck and Lindsay became toads under the touch of his flame-tipped spear.

"This cannot go on," whispered a clergyman near; "these strokes draw too much blood; the victim is writhing in pain now."

Again did Mr. Beecher level his lance; it was at those who were making capital out of what they call "American sympathy with the oppressor of Poland." Nothing could exceed with which, almost blushing, he presented the loving and jealous maiden who, when her suitor is not attentive enough, gets up a flirtation with some other man. "America flirts with Russia, but has her eye on England." Now the presence of war-ships from Russia and at New York has been the leading card of the Confederates here in their game to win popular sympathy for the South; for our friends among the English people are also the friends of the Poles. It was plain that the opposition in the meeting did not mean to let this matter pass without trying to get some capital. Consequently, when Mr. Beecher said, "But it is said it is very unworthy that America should be flirting with the oppressor of Poland," there were violent shouts, "Yes, yes," "certainly it is," etc. Mr. Beecher waited until the cries had entirely subsided, and a little time had been allowed for friend and foe to speculate as to his reply; then leaning a little forward, he put on an indescribably simple expression, and said mildly, "I think so too. And now you know exactly how we felt when you flirted with Mason at the Lord Mayor's Banquet." I cannot attempt to describe the effect of these words on the throng. The people arose with a shout that began to be applause, but became a shout of laughter. The hit was so perfect and felicitous, that roars of hearty laughter told that topic was summed up for ever. Three loud groans given for the late Lord Mayor—his place is now filled with a much better man—ended that scene, and the drama proceeded.

In the heart of Mr. Beecher's oration was given a denunciation of slavery more powerful than I have ever heard from his lips. He scoured and scourged it until it seemed to stand before us a hideous monster, bloated with human blood and writhing under his goads. He told, apropos of those who said, "Why not let the South go?" the story of Fowell Buxton's seizing the mad dog by the neck, and holding him with a brave grasp, and at the risk of his life, until help could come, rather than allow him to rush through the street, biting man, woman, and child. When asked what they would say of the man who, witnessing this, should have cried, "Let him go! let him go!" "Shall we let this monster go through the world poisoning nations, ruining men, women, and children yet unborn?" cries of No, no, no! surged up from the crowd.

Mr. Beecher, having sustained himself throughout better than I had ever known him to do before—and I am pretty familiar with his grand successes in our own country—having carried the meeting entirely and evoked the warmest expressions of good will to America—sat down leaving the audience hungry and shouting "Go on, go on."

### A SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

#### Convulsion of Nature Near Malta—England takes possession of the new Fire Island.

[From the London Times.]

MALTA, July 30, 1863.

There has been a very extraordinary convulsion of nature not very far from here, I cannot say "not a hundred miles from Malta," as that is about the distance. Between the island of Pantillaria and the town of Sciacca, on the coast of Sicily, a submarine volcano has lately broken out about twenty-five miles from the shore. There is a report here that a volcano existed there in the year 1701, and on an old chart I have seen there is an old reef laid down called "Lemmer's Breakers," precisely on the spot where the volcano now is. It was first seen by smoke rising from the sea about the 12th of this month, which gradually increased in volume for several days, till fire was seen, and eventually a sort of small island was thrown up above the surface about eighty or ninety yards long, and twenty or thirty high, composed of cinders, in the centre of which is the crater, which is continually throwing up steam and smoke, and during the eruptions, which occur on an average every hour and a half, large stones and cinders are thrown, as I am credibly told, to the height of 1,000 feet. I wish much to go and see it, but as yet I have had no opportunity of doing so. A large party started the other day, full of laudable curiosity, in a hired schooner, but unfortunately had a dead foul wind, and, at the end of five days, found themselves under forty miles from Malta, with nothing to eat, having consumed all that they had laid in, and consequently came back as wise as they went. It is singular enough that about the same time the volcano first showed itself here, a strong earthquake took place in the island of Samos, which divided a hill into two parts, leaving a valley with a stream of water flowing through it. The Rapid, a ten-gun brig which left this place for Marseilles in company with the Britannia, brought word that when they were passing over, as near as they could guess, the spot where the volcano is, both felt a violent shock, as if they had struck a rock. Ætna, they say, has been remarkably quiet lately, so he seems to have broken out in a new place. The last report I heard was that the whole thing had sunk again into the sea, but that I can scarcely believe.

THE ENGLISH FLAG PLANTED ON THE BURNING ISLAND.

MALTA, August 21, 1863.

* * * I must now give you some further account of the new volcano. We were several days at sea, despairing of seeing it at all, so owing to foul winds, and adverse currents, we were kept from Thursday till Friday night hanging about the coast of Sicily, which was, however, partly made up to us by a very good view of a very fine coast, particularly one afternoon when we were close into the land, opposite Girgenti (the site of ancient Agrigentum,) which stands on a high ridge, and is surmounted by ruins of several temples, which we could distinguish with glasses from the ship.

At last, about two o'clock on Friday, the 19th, the volcano was seen, like a low black line, higher at each end than in the middle, with a column of white smoke rising from the southeast end of it. The wind died away in the afternoon, and we did not get very near that night; but next morning a fair breeze sprung up, and we ran within a mile and a half, and lowered two boats, from each ship, which made a strong party. We had perceived for several hours that a flag was flying on the northwest or highest point of the island, and on coming nearer saw it was a Union Jack. We landed nearly all at the same time, on the north side, in a small bay, which has since been dignified with the appellation of Hotham Bay. The beach, which appeared to be a mixture of ashes and sand reduced to a powder, was as hard as the firmest sand; but very few yards from the water side the surface was extremely rough, composed of lightly [illegible] of all sizes, [illegible] and very hot to the touch. Our first object of course was [illegible] which we saw, [illegible] like the snail in the fable, slip back [illegible] for every three we got up, [illegible] climbing enough to make the [illegible] business under a burning sun and walking over rough ground, very sharp, and so hot as to be unpleasant to handle. When we got to the top we found that our flag had been planted there by the commander of the government cutter, after the "tender," which had been sent back to Malta by the Admiral the Sunday after we sailed, with orders to rendezvous at the island, and which had got there while we were off the Sicilian coast, and not finding us, concluded that we had been there and gone again, and therefore sailed again for Malta after planting the jack on the island. When on the top we were nearly to leeward of the crater, and the consequence was that the volume of steam that rose from it drove full in our faces so strong a sulphurous vapor as to make several of the party, including myself, very nearly sick. One poor man did not recover from it for an hour or two. The part on which we were was then the highest, and seemed, on a rough computation, about two hundred feet above the sea; some thought more, some less. I give you the average. The crater was some distance below us, round, and perhaps thirty or forty yards across. The level of the water in it was from twelve to twenty feet below the lip, or highest edge of the actual crater.

It was much discolored and boiling strongly, throwing up quantities of white steam with this sulphurous vapor which annoyed us so much. The last time it was visited before our squadron went there the crater on the southeast side was broken down to the level of the sea, which washed into it, but now there was a complete wall of ashes all round it. There was apparently an underground rush of boiling water from the southeast side into the sea, which might be traced a long way by its dark color, and at the same place a thick volume of steam rose from the outside of the original crater, as if a new one was forming. After staying some time upon the top, drinking a glass of grog to the prosperity of Graham Island and the health of Lieut. Coleman, who planted the jack, we went down again to the crater, and having examined it, adjourned to our boats, and pulled round the south side, so as to command a view of the rush of water before mentioned, which came from the island, boiling and foaming, and throwing up a quantity of white vapor and steam. Nothing can be more singular than the appearance of this mass of ashes in the middle of the sea. You may form some idea of the force of the fire which must have been required to form it by considering that it is, as near as could be guessed, three quarters of a mile round, and that, where it now stands, former charts give soundings in 100 fathoms, and from the soundings lately made it seems to stand on a large base. I regret much that we had not the good luck to see an eruption, though I certainly did not wish for one while we were holding our conversation at the flagstaff, in which event there would have been but a "beggarly account of empty" boats. Since we left it is said to have entirely changed, but I have not ascertained how. I remain, sir, yours faithfully, B. H. A. M.

### A Barber-ous Story.

The other day, says the Wheeling (Va.) *Register*, of the 6th inst., Mr. Jenkins arrived in this city from New York, and put up at one of our hotels. While sauntering around the city yesterday afternoon, he dropped into a barber shop and threw himself into an easy chair. He had a fine, black, bushy head of hair, of which he was not a little proud, and frequently he submitted it to the curling tongs of the barber. His hair had not been cut for several weeks, and after being shaved he desired the barber to trim his flowing locks a little. The barber clipped off the ends of the hair, and asked Jenkins if that was sufficient. "No," he replied; "I want it trimmed a little shorter; cut away, and I will tell you when to stop." Jenkins had risen from his bed at an early hour, and after having rambled most of the morning, he began to feel a little drowsy. This feeling was augmented by the soothing sensations of the tonsorial process, and while the barber quietly pursued his avocation, Jenkins fell quietly asleep. The barber went entirely over his head, cutting off a couple of inches of hair with every clip of the scissors. He then rested for a moment, expecting his customer would tell him that it was sufficient; but the unconscious Jenkins uttered not a word, and the barber thinking he had not cut the hair close enough, went over the head again. Again did he wait for an answer, little thinking that his patron was asleep. Remembering that Jenkins had told him "cut away and he would tell him when to stop," the innocent barber went over the head a third time, cutting the hair nearly as close as if he had shaved it with a razor. Having finished, he again waited orders from his customer, but he uttered not a word. The barber was surprised, and that surprise was increased by a sound which sounded very like a snore coming from the nasal organ of his unconscious victim. The poor barber saw the error he committed, and in his dismay, as if by mistake, he struck Jenkins on the side of the head with his scissors, and awoke him. He started to his feet, looked in the glass, and to his utter horror saw that he was unfit to appear in public without a wig. He swore like the soldiers in Flanders, but it was of no avail, the deed was done. As he put on his hat, which dropped loosely over his eyes, some mischievous wag recommended the use of sand-paper to his casing.

### The Bill for the Ball.

[From the New York Herald.]

How much did it all cost? Not that anybody cares of course. We wanted to treat, and we have done it, and would have done it if it had cost twenty-two and a quarter times as much as it did. Yet it is an American characteristic to want to see the figures; so we give an estimate:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dresses, laces, &c., bought for the occasion, at a moderate average | $200,000 |
| Masculine purchases, at same | 50,000 |
| Jewelry | 1,000,000 |
| Boquets | 2,000 |
| Coiffures, friseurs, &c. | 3,000 |
| Supper for two thousand, with wine | 20,000 |
| Expense of Academy, decorations, &c. | 10,000 |
| Carriages | 5,000 |
| Total | $1,290,000 |

It is to be expected that the jewelry and most of the dresses will of course be good for any other minor occasion; but this ball, which caused most of the original outlay, is the grand golden offering of the metropolis to the Russians—the unstinted hospitality of New York to a friendly foreign power.

### Progress of the New United States Telegraph Line.

[From the Toledo Blade, Nov. 10.]

The work of distributing the poles for this telegraph line between Toledo and Chicago, is progressing rapidly, the party engaged having reached Mishawaka, Indiana. The line will consist of two wires, extending along the most important wagon road from New York city to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the Western terminus. The principal Western offices will be at Buffalo, Toledo and Chicago. The company intend locating offices only at the larger towns and cities. The line will be in connection with the Independent Telegraph Company's line from Boston to Washington, and it is intended to have it in operation, the entire length, in about three months.

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Cotton is higher at Havana on account of the sparcity of blockade runners.

—Baltimore is full to overflowing. Rents are enormously high, and embarrassingly scarce.

—The Prince of Wales is thinking of visiting Canada again, to inaugurate the Parliament building at Ottawa.

—The Secretary of War will recommend an addition of $300 a year to the salaries of the War Department clerks.

—The catalogue of Dartmouth College for the present year gives the number of students as follows: Seniors, 48; juniors, 42; sophomores, 40; freshmen, 81; medical department, 60; scientific, 42. Total, 353.

—A new paper will make its appearance in Louisville on the 1st of January. It is to be started by a joint stock company, with a capital of not less than $50,000, and not more than $150,000—$10,000 of which were subscribed on the first day after the books were opened.

—The Provost Marshal General of Missouri has issued an order permitting the return of Mrs. Trusten Polk, wife of the renegade Missouri Senator. It will be remembered that she was banished and transported to secessia in May last.

—Elisha W. Skinner, of late years Assistant State Librarian of New York, died at Albany on Saturday last. Many years ago he published the *Albany Gazette*.

—Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Stone, President of Kalamazoo (Mich.) College, has tendered his resignation of that position.

—M. Mercier, the Ambassador of France, is on his way to New York for the purpose of paying his respects to Gen. Forey, on his return to Niagara Falls.

—Among the novelties of the age is a seedless apple. A tree has been found in Dutchess county bearing this fruit. There are no blossoms; the bud forms and without any show of petals, the fruit sets and grows entirely destitute of seeds. In outward appearance the apples resemble Rhode Island Greenings.

—The honor (?) of being the writer of the great organ inauguration ode (the finest ode ever written in America by a woman), is claimed in various quarters for Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Putnam, and Mrs. Whitney. Neither of these ladies wrote it. James T. Fields, Esq., of Boston, is the author.

TO SINGING SCHOOL TEACHERS AND CHOIR LEADERS. The Empire Collection, BY A. N. JOHNSON.

[illegible]

1,000 AGENTS WANTED,

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, [illegible] 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET,

[illegible]

THE FIRM OF U. H. KELLOGG & CO is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—My wife, Electa L. Mo[illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, Oct. 30th, 1863.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, [illegible] HEADACHES AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

FULLAGAR & SMEETH, BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, Alcohol Stills and Brewers' Kettles, And all kinds of COPPER AND BRASS WORK, manufactured at short notice.

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Full compliance made with the Laws of each State in which the Phoenix does business.

PHOENIX Insurance Company — OF — HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, AUGUST 1, 1863.

[illegible]

Market Value of Assets, $930,023 80

WM. B. CLARK, Secretary. H. KELLOGG, President.

[illegible]

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 146 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Also, deal largely in Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

[illegible]

LALLEMAND'S RHEUMATISM, Gout and Neuralgia SPECIFIC.

J. H. REED & CO. Wholesale Druggists, No. 146 LAKE STREET, Agents for Chicago.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN RICH AND COMMON FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. 82 Lake Street, Chicago.

G. W. GRAHAM & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS, General Commission Merchants, — AND — STEAMBOAT AGENTS, 46 & 47 FRONT STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

GEO. W. GRAHAM, } Late of Halliday, Graham & Co., New Orleans and Graham

WM. C. GRAHAM. } & Co., Cairo, Illinois.

Special attention given to Sellers', Planters' and Steamboat orders for Supplies and Stores.

Consignments of Western and Southern Produce, and orders for the purchase of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses, solicited.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL Estate in Chicago, [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR BARREL STAVES, HEADING AND HOOPS. 500,000 Staves with Circled Heading, 500,000 Ash Hoops,

[illegible]

NEW YORK SUGAR HOUSE AGENCY.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.

[illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of all sizes. Fairbanks Greenleaf & Co. 172 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

AXES, HATCHETS AND HAMMERS, in all varieties, MANUFACTURED BY C. HAMMOND & SON,

[illegible]

ARTILLERY HORSES.—We wish to purchase A LOT OF ARTILLERY HORSES,

[illegible]

TOBACCO DEALERS.

CAREY & CO.,

[illegible]

## Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S [illegible]

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions

From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE

IT WILL GIVE YOU A GOOD APPETITE.

WILL GIVE YOU STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES

WILL GIVE YOU Brisk and Energetic Feelings,

AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO SLEEP WELL.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

[illegible]

Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

[illegible]

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., and all Druggists.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

[illegible]

## Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES

[illegible]

JOHN A. MUELLOR.

[illegible]

W. B. LEE, Pastor of Grace-avenue Presbyterian Church.

[illegible]

E. D. & E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

[illegible]

JOHN W. [illegible], Chief Clerk.

[illegible]

SAMUEL [illegible]

HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

[illegible]

## For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

[illegible]

MEN OF ILLINOIS!

[illegible]

## Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS.

[illegible]

300,000 Bushels of Oats,

[illegible]

400,000 Bushels of Oats.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

## Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 23 Lake Street, Chicago, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.,

[illegible]

Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs

[illegible]

Weber, Williams & Fitch.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—Fifth Annual Sale of J. C. MARCH'S CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

[illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York,

[illegible]

JOHN BORDEN, LAW OFFICE,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

# THE CITY.

## CAMP DOUGLAS MATTERS.

The Sharpshooters Under Marching Orders.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Contracts for Furnishing Subsistence.

The First Regiment Michigan Sharp-shooters, Col. C. V. De Land, now in command of the garrison at Camp Douglas, yesterday received orders from Maj. Gen. Halleck, directing him to proceed immediately with his regiment to the field, and report for duty to Maj. Gen. Grant at the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment will move in obedience to the order, and proceed to the front without delay, as soon as arrangements are made for reinforcing the six companies of the Invalid Corps now at the post. Of course, Col. De Land will not leave six thousand rebel prisoners without an efficient guard—this would be the height of folly.

On Wednesday evening, seven officers and thirty one men—all rebel prisoners—arrived at Camp Douglas from Columbus, Ky., in charge of a detachment of the 14th Iowa, Lieut. Beach. These prisoners are principally guerillas, taken at various points, sent here for safe keeping.

The officers [illegible] pronounce the account of the fire, as given in the *Times* of yesterday, a batch of falsehoods from beginning to end. The writer may have got his information through his practice of the science of Astrology, but never by the use of common sense, or from any reliable source.

The fence that was destroyed by the fire has already been replaced, and the improvements being made, are vigorously carried forward.

The contracts for furnishing subsistence for the military district of Illinois, have been awarded by Captain N. W. Edwards, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, to John McGinnis, Jr., & Co., of Springfield.

Bids for the contract have been received also from John Williams & Co., of Springfield, and Gage & Tucker, of this city—the former offering to supply the complete ration 17 98-100 cents, while the latter demanded 18 48-100 cents.

The contract is for the furnishing of the complete rations, embracing all the articles of subsistence required by the army regulations for the use of United States troops, prisoners of war, or others called to draw the same at any camps or posts in the military district of Illinois, except in the county of Sangamon and the general hospital at Quincy. The contract is to commence in Cook county on the 1st of December, 1863, and at all other places on the 1st of January following, and ending June 30th, 1864. The military district of Illinois includes the whole State, except the cities of Alton and Cairo.

## CONCLUSION OF THE ROCK SHYSTER CASE.

The Extortionists Turned Loose.

## IS FALSE-IMPRISONMENT A CRIME?

Another "Intelligence" Partner Wanted.

The case of Miller versus Sherwood and Rock, commercial editor of the Chicago *Times*, came off yesterday at 3 o'clock p.m., before John Summerfield, Esq., J. P., in his office on Clark street.

Mr. Grant renewed his proposition for the separate trial of the defendants. The charge was for false imprisonment, and the whole case for the prosecution was printed in our columns yesterday. Mr. Grant, in justification of his plea, made a statement of the argument and facts for the defense; entering largely and minutely into the case, which differed very little from that sworn to by Miller, and published in the TRIBUNE. He said he wanted nothing but fair play and equal justice. He should prove that there was no intention of false imprisonment, and that what had already occurred was a mere technical false imprisonment at the worst, and ought to be liberally construed. The application for a separate, instead of a joint trial, could be decided only by the Court, and he left it in his hands.

Mr. Davis said there was no ground, either in law or reason, for a separate trial of these persons. The object of the defense, in making such a proposal, was, that one of the persons prosecuted should be admitted as evidence to swear for the other. Suppose two men were to commit a robbery, would the Court allow one of them to become a witness for the other? He hoped the Court would not admit the plea for a moment. He (Mr. Davis) came there, for justice to his client, who had been robbed, and swindled by these defendants, and falsely imprisoned by them. [illegible]

[illegible]

The argument was very lengthy, and prolonged on both sides, and the Court said he hardly knew how to act. [illegible]

Miller was then called and sworn. His testimony was substantially the same as that to which he gave yesterday, and he gave it in a very modest and straightforward manner. [illegible]

[illegible]

Rock's object was to discover [illegible]

Mr. Steel, clerk of the Tremont House, deposed that Sherwood boarded there [illegible]

[illegible]

### To the Tax-Payers of Chicago.

[illegible]

. . . of the public funds.

## THE MCAFFRAY "BRUTAL TREATMENT" AFFAIR.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Complete Vindication of the Officers Making the Arrests.

On Monday evening last, Ald. Comisky—the veritable, bepatriotic John—as Chairman of the Financial Committee of that body, made a report upon the case of James McAffray, his wife and [illegible] her 5th, for disorderly conduct and resistance to the officers, and the next morning fined $20 each. John thought this was a good chance to give the Police Commissioners a "taking down," and accordingly expatiated at considerable length upon the "brutal treatment" inflicted upon the culprits by the officers, and resting blame upon the Police Commissioners for allowing such men to remain upon the force. The Commissioners at once proceeded to investigate these wholesale charges—with what success may be gathered from the testimony appended below. A meeting of the Board was held at the Central Station yesterday afternoon. There were present Commissioners Wayman and Newhouse, and Chief Bradley. For lack of a quorum, nothing could be done but to take the testimony of the witnesses present, and submit it to a full meeting of the Board, to be held some time this week. We append the essential portion of the testimony given:

*Wm. Flanigan, sworn*: I live near James McAffray's, and know him well; he is a drayman; [illegible]

*John Flanigan sworn*—I reside on Canal street; have known Jas. McAffray for two years; John Hogan, and old man and a stranger, whose wife was sick, came into the shop [illegible]

*Henry Blake, sworn*—Am a policeman in the city of Chicago; on the night of October 6th, I was with officer Humphrey, on our beat, at the corner of Taylor and Jefferson streets [illegible]

*Wm. Humphrey, sworn*: The testimony of this witness entirely confirmed that of Officer Blake. He did not strike the woman; struck McAffray twice, when he gave up; he had a whip in his hand when struck.

*C. H. J. Miller, sworn*: This witness testified to the facts of the trial of the McAffrays, before him, on the 7th of October; [illegible]

The redoubtable John—Comisky—asserts that wife-beating in Chicago is not against the law! That is, he says the parties, at the time of their arrest, were guilty of no violation of the "laws and ordinances of Chicago." Verily, it seems that we are retrograding in civilization when even John Comisky can gravely rise in his place in the Council Chamber and defend such such brutalities as these. Maltreating an old man because he had secured employment whereby to earn a livelihood! Beating with his strong fists the woman whom he had sworn to love, protect and cherish! Abusing the gray-haired mother who had borne him! These are no offence against "the laws and ordinances of Chicago!" Well, John Comisky, if they are not, the sooner we enact a law declaring them such, the better for our credit as a people.

## CONFESSION OF AN ESCAPED REBEL PRISONER.

How he Got Away from Camp Douglas, and how he Got Back again.

Early this week, information was given at the Provost Marshal's office, that an escaped rebel prisoner was known to be in the employ of Judge Fuller. The Provost Marshal at once put the matter in the hands of his detectives, who went diligently about ascertaining the facts, and finding the man. When Judge Fuller heard that inquiries had been made by these detectives, for this Samuel Force, he brought him directly before Provost Marshal James, who investigated the case, and received from the prisoner the following statement:

PARTICULARS OF HIS ESCAPE.

"My name is Samuel Force. I was born in Canada, twelve miles from Niagara Falls, in the year 1837. I was a member of Co. K, 10th Texas Infantry—Capt. Bassell, and was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post on the 11th of February, 1863— [illegible]

This man Force has kept his own counsel, and it appears has been working in the city ever since his escape in May last. He is represented as being a sober, industrious, faithful man to work; and furthermore, that the only way he was suspected of being an escaped prisoner was through some inquiries he made as to the modus operandi of taking the oath of allegiance, which act he is anxious to perform. He was promptly taken to Camp Douglas, where he is again imprisoned.

We cannot blame the prisoners for attempting to regain their liberty—that is perfectly natural; but if the sentinel who was bribed, or the sutler who sold him the citizen's clothes could be found out; they should be severely dealt with.

DINNER TO THE SOLDIERS.—For some time past there has been a plan talked of for giving a grand dinner to the Union soldiers now at Camp Douglas, and at last the proposition promises to be carried into execution some time next week. Mrs. Franklin, at No. 3 Eldridge Court, and her associates and their friends, have taken hold of the matter in earnest, and will make it as creditable as it is well-merited. The duties of the soldiers at the Camp have been arduous and constant, and their friends and the public will now have an opportunity to manifest their appreciation of their services. [illegible] Those who wish to contribute for this dinner will leave their contributions, or a memorandum of them, at Root & Cady's music store, or at Mrs. Franklin's boarding house, No. 3 Eldridge Court.

PERSONAL.—The South Bend (Ind.) *Register* says that the Alpha Delta Society of the Northern Indiana College has secured the services of Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of this city, to deliver a lecture some evening next week.

## [illegible] POOR OF THE CITY.

Action of the Young Men's Christian Association.

[illegible] the coming winter will be of unusual length and severity. [illegible] high, and men's wages have generally increased in about the same ratio. All these items tend to make the expense of living much greater than ever before. Many a poor woman, who, a year ago, received monthly instalments from her husband in the army, now mourns the loss of that husband, who has died in battle or in hospital, and she and her helpless little ones have a sad prospect before them, as the cold weather approaches, no fuel at the door, and no provisions in store. Not a few of these widowed mothers have taken their children to the Half Orphan Asylum, and the Home of the Friendless. Others are striving to keep the little family together by working out, at washing or housework, &c.; very few, we believe are applying to the County Agent, and none go to the War Fund Committee, unless they feel they have some claim upon that fund.

There is a demand for some organized effort to relieve the wants of this large class of worthy poor people, and we are glad to state that with their usual promptness, in such matters, the Young Men's Christian Association have taken the initiatory steps in the matter. At a special meeting of the Board of Managers, held at their rooms on Wednesday, a committee of twelve citizens was appointed to co-operate with the Relief Committee of the Association in relieving the wants of the poor of the city. This committee consists of Messrs. F. L. Underwood, C. G. Hammond, W. E. Doggett, George Armour, H. W. King, J. L. Reynolds, D. J. Ely, H. E. Keat, W. Hinsdale, I. Y. Munn, H. C. Powers, and J. Farwell. H. W. Hinsdale was chosen Treasurer.

We trust that whatever plans this committee may adopt will be promptly acceded to by the Chicago public. Notwithstanding the high prices of every article of daily consumption, there is scarcely a man in the city but boasts he is doing a paying business. As a people, we are highly prospered. There has hardly been a time in the history of this city or State when business men of all classes were accumulating wealth more rapidly, nor when money has been as abundant, or as easily obtained by the masses, as now. Then let those who are prospered give of their abundance to the helpless who are destitute and unfortunate, and give freely. Chicago has the reputation of being one of the most liberal in the way of caring for her soldiers, and in contributing to alleviate the suffering of the distressed who meet with calamities abroad—in America or Europe—she will certainly not suffer the poor of her own city to suffer, when their wants can be supplied by the timely contribution of a pittance from each.

### Report of the Hebrew Relief Association.

We have received the fourth annual report, in pamphlet form, of the United Hebrew Relief Association of Chicago. The Association was inaugurated for the purpose of aiding and assisting the poor and distressed, and caring for the sick, of the Hebrew faith. It represents eight component societies, each of which is represented by delegates in the Board of Directors of this Association, to which has been recently added the *Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim*, numbering thirty-eight members. The more specific object for which this Association was formed, is the erection of a Jewish hospital in this city. Immediate action is imperatively called for, and a stirring appeal is made to the Israelites of Chicago to so increase the fund now that the corner stone of the new building may be laid before the close of the present fiscal year. The fund netted during the first year of the existence of this Association, was $686, which has been increased to $1,005.

OFFICERS.

*President*—Isaac Greensfelder.
*Vice President*—I. H. Henoch.
*Treasurer*—I. Wolfner.
*Recording Secretary*—Julius Rosenthal.
*Financial Secretary*—G. Snydacker.
*Trustees*—M. M. Gerstley, Jacob Rosenberg.

DIRECTORS.

*Frauen Wohlthätigkeit's Verein*—Mrs. Michel Greenebaum, Mrs. Lea Goodkind.
*Y. L. H. B. S.*—Mrs. Hannah Foreman, Mrs. Lea Strauss.
*L. B. S.*—Mrs. Rebecka Levi, Mrs Henriette Rosenfeld, Mrs. Mina Stine, Mrs. Bertha Snydacker, Mrs. Esther Gutman, Mrs. Emily Greenebaum, Mrs. Sarah Aleshaler, Mrs. Clara Moore, Mrs. Julie Cohn.
*K. B. S. U. Ch.*—Messrs. C. Sumerfield, H. Cole, M. Marcus, J. Moore, S. Mendelson, A. Lieb.
*Relief Society No. 2*—Messrs. A. Barnett, S. Roth, A. Perlinsky, S. G. Witkowsky.
*H. B. S.*—Messrs. Henry Greenebaum, Nath Mayer, Julius Rosenthal, Aaron Kahn, Nathan Eisendrath, Leopold Mayer, Jacob Liebenstein, J. Greensfelder, A. Hart.
*Ramah Lodge*—Messrs. Levy J Unna, Samuel Strauss, Benjamin Wurzmann, Henry Frank, Lewis Bredo, Isaac Wolfner.
*Relief Society No. 1*—Messrs. Jacob Rosenberg, H. Kohn.
*Cheb. K. U. B. C. H.*—Messrs. L. Meier, D. Witkowski, H. L. Marks, Casper Burkheim.

The expenditures of the Association have been as follows: First year, $360; second year, $1,000; third year, $2,100; fourth year, $1,600; total, $4,600. The increased expense of the present year is due to the increase of the Jewish population, and the fact that many destitute families from the South have come into the city, and the higher rates of rent, fuel, and provisions. The sum of twenty dollars has been contributed to the Sanitary Commission, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers at Vicksburg.

### Probable Homicide.

On the afternoon of Nov. 3d, (election day), Patrick Leddy, who works in Flint & Thompson's grain elevator, on the South Branch, started for home about 5 p. m., and on arriving at the Twelfth street bridge, was attacked by the bridge tender, named Gibbons, and very badly beaten, arriving at his home, corner DeKoven and Halsted streets, about 6 p. m., with his jaw badly broken, the teeth knocked out, and suffering from serious internal injuries. The whole affair was witnessed by David Hays, who was standing at the end of the bridge when it occurred, but who took no part in it. The injured man refused to make any statement respecting the matter, until a day or two since, when his physician pronounced his recovery hopeless, when he detailed all the particulars. A warrant was issued yesterday afternoon, for the arrest of Gibbons, and he is now in jail.

SANITARY STORES TO LIBBY PRISON.—The Northwestern Sanitary Commission will send a shipment of sanitary stores to the Northwestern men in Libby Prison, in season for the next flag of truce to Fortress Monroe. It made one shipment some ten days ago, which is probably now affording comfort to our captive countrymen, in the Bastile of Richmond. All persons desiring to send articles of food or clothing to their friends in Libby Prison, by this opportunity, may leave their contributions, properly directed, at the rooms of the Commission, 66 Madison street.

Exchanges please copy.

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—As near as can be ascertained, at the present writing, the profits arising from the recent Northwestern Sanitary Fair, will net the United States Sanitary Commission about $70,000. This sum includes as cash the contributions of country produce, which is as good as so much gold to the Commission, and better than gold to the soldiers. There are a few small bills yet outstanding, and the exact amount cannot be known till all these matters are squared up. But we are assured the profits will not vary much from $70,000. Well done for the Ladies who inaugurated and so successfully carried through this great project—well done for the people who so liberally sustained them.

A MONUMENT TO ILLINOIS SOLDIERS KILLED IN BATTLE.—A movement has been inaugurated for the purpose of providing for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Illinois soldiers who have fallen in battle during this war. A meeting of the members of the Board of Trade to consider the project will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms to-morrow evening.

REDUCED.—We see by an advertisement in one of the city papers that hoop skirts are "reduced." This will be good news to those who have been compelled to stand up in railway cars to make room for expansive crinoline.

☞ A venire for a Grand Jury in the Superior Court of Chicago has been issued, returnable next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

# CITY MATTERS.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Sabbath School connected with the Edwards Presbyterian Church (corner of West Harrison and Halsted streets), gave a very attractive exhibition last evening, embracing recitations, essays, orations, allegories, etc., two distinct and different entertainments. One of the pieces, entitled "The American Past, Present and Future," embraced over a hundred characters, and was a very brilliant and effective production. The exhibition last evening was well attended, and gave universal satisfaction. To-night another will be given, with entire change of programme, the whole gotten up under the direction of Supt. R. W. Guilford, who is *au fait* in matters of this kind. Let the children have a fine audience to-night.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—This Society assisted by Miss Frederika Magnusson and Mad. Kloss, give their first concert of the season this evening at Bryan Hall. The following excellent Programme is offered:

1. 7th Symphony, Beethoven—Orchestra.
2. Grand Aria from Attila—Miss Magnusson.
3. Concertstück, for Piano and Orchestra—Mrs. Kloss.
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. Overture, Lurline—Orchestra.

It is an excellent rule of the Society to commence their concerts punctually at eight o'clock, and therefore it is earnestly hoped, that all will be in their seats by that time so as not to interrupt by their entrance, the performance of the Symphony.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—This flourishing temperance organization now numbers some ten or twelve lodges in this county, and all are in a prosperous condition. There are four lodges in this city, the youngest of which is Dashaway Lodge No. 240, now numbering over one hundred members, and meeting every Tuesday evening in the lecture room of the Edwards Presbyterian Church, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets. The following are the officers elect for the ensuing quarter: R. G. Mead, W. C. T.; Miss Sarah J. Burr, [illegible] W. V. T.; [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Miss Lizzie Holt, W. D. M.; Miss Laura Pierce, W. J. G.; Frank Ford, W. S.; Mrs. W. W. Youngblood, R. H. S.; Miss Genie F. Johnston, L. H. S.; R. M. Guilford, Lodge Deputy.

NORTH SIDE UNION LEAGUE.—Notice is hereby given that an election of officers of the North Side Union League will take place this, Friday, evening, at 7½ o'clock.

All the members of the League are requested to be present, as matters of great importance will come before the meeting.

By order of the President.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The lady managers of the Northwestern Fair desire to acknowledge the receipt of a valuable donation of elegant black tin and toilet sets, amounting to $50.00, from E. Kitchen & Co., New York, by Mr. Van Schaack; also $25.00 from the employees of the City Hotel, who have thus manifested their deep interest in the Fair and the sick and wounded soldiers.

U. L. A. NORTH DIVISION, NO. 1.—There will be an important and interesting meeting of this Council this evening. After the election of officers, which will take place immediately after organization, Judge Brown, the distinguished orator of Ohio, will address the Council. Members of the U. L. are cordially invited to attend.

THE CHICAGO MINSTREL TROUPE.—Arlington, Kelly, Leon & Donniker's Minstrels, after a successful tour through the country, reopen at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening, where they will give nightly *soirees* until their new hall on Washington street is completed.

AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The usual rhetorical exercises of the High School will take place this afternoon—continuing from two till half past three o'clock.

### Remarkable Cure of Asthma.

Some four years ago Dr. Ayer effected a radical cure of Asthma in the case of a lady, who had suffered some twelve or fourteen years continuously of this distressing complaint. The lady is the wife of Geo. W. Rice, Esq., a gentleman favorably and extensively known in Ohio, as connected with a public institution, and more recently a publisher of a religious Magazine, in Cincinnati. The following is an answer to a note of inquiry, as to whether the cure was permanent or not, being such inquiry as Dr. Ayer addresses to most Asthma patients annually.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, 1863.

D. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I was this morning agreeably surprised upon reception of your kindly kind note. [illegible] Wishing you success and prosperity in your profession, I remain yours, most truly,

nov13-p686-1t G. W. RICE, Box 865, Cin.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., is very highly spoken of in New Orleans, the South, and wherever he has been located. Dr. James was established in New Orleans 19 years—15 years conducted one of the largest hospitals in the United States. The medical faculty generally of the South and New Orleans—say he is as near infallible as it is possible to be in the speciality to which he devotes his attention.

Dr. James is now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, up stairs, Chicago, Ill.

The following from the Hon. J. O. Nixon, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent*:

"DR. JAMES—The success of this gentleman in the branch of business to which he has for so many years exclusively devoted himself, is all that any follower of science could ever hope or desire to obtain. [illegible] that gentleman."—*New Orleans Crescent of May 19th, 1860.*

Dr. James, specialist in chronic mercurial diseases—old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned—producing blotches on the face, small, watery blisters, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body,—scrofula—with all its deplorable train of symptoms,—effectually cured and eradicated from the system. Organic weakness, brought on by excess, abuse of the system, &c., treated and radically cured by an infallible method. nov13-p689-1t

## A CARD.

### Remarkable Cure of Throat Disease.

I had suffered severely with a Chronic Throat Disease, which was making fearful and rapid progress, when a few months ago I went East and consulted several eminent physicians but without material or permanent benefit.

In almost despair, and with little faith, I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, (McCormick's building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets) and in the course of a few weeks Dr. Ayer has effected an entire cure. My throat is well. My general health is excellent. I speak with perfect ease and freedom, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight. I recommend Dr. Ayer to my friends with entire confidence.

DANIEL L. PAYNE,
nov13-p745-3t Conductor C. B. & Q. R. R.

☞ The Pastor of the Ladies' City Mission, Chicago, [illegible] H. WHIPPLE.

CANCERS, CONSUMPTION.—All forms of female difficulties, and all complicated chronic diseases, treated by Dr. Woodhull, with unprecedented success. Office, [illegible]. See his advertisement on the inside. nov13-p946-1t

☞ A beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed. It is composed of palm oil, honey, and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Lake street, Chicago.

☞ S. D. & H. W. Smith, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment. Finished in fifteen different styles. Elegantly polished in rosewood for parlor use. Also in Black Walnut and Oak for Churches, Schools, &c. Warranted for five years. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. W. Kimball, 142 Lake street.

CHICAGO DIRECTORY FOR 1863.—A few copies are for sale at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street. nov13-p656-1t

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars 60 pages (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

GAS FIXTURES.—The cheapest place to buy new styles, is at Wilmarth's, 103 Lake street.

☞ Gas-fitting work done promptly at Wilmarth's, 103 Lake street.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1863.

The demand for money continues heavy, but operators of a speculative turn of mind, are not quite so numerous at the bank parlors, for they have found that they cannot obtain any favors. Discounts are confined specially to those who are entitled to them, and of course are limited to legitimate trade. Rates very firm at 10 per cent.

New York Exchange is steady at former quotations, viz: par@¼ buying, and 3-16@¼ as the selling rate—the lower figure by a single house.

Private dispatches to Jas. Boyd, Banker, No. 26 Clark street, gave the rates of gold in New York as follows: At 9 a. m., 148⅞; 9:30, 148¾; 10, 148¾; 11 and 12:30 p. m., 147—closing at 148⅜. It is thought here that the advance is caused by foreign exchange dealers buying largely for shipment by Saturday's steamer. The buying rate among our brokers was 146@146½; about 146 being the figure for the day.

Silver nominal at 138@140.

Treasury Demand Notes are firmer. The brokers to-day paid 146⅜, and the selling price was 148½. The demand is very heavy, and comes mainly from beef and pork operators. One of them remarked that "nothing that walked on four legs can be bought for anything but greenbacks." Sensible the farmers are, every one of them, that sticks to that.

AT ST. LOUIS.—Considerable business in Exchange at ¼ per cent. discount to par. Defense Warrants steady at 95@96c. There is beginning to be some demand for the old bank notes of the rebel States, and transactions have been made at 50@56c.

AT CINCINNATI.—Market liberally supplied with exchange. Kentucky money ¼@½ prem. Indiana par.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—New counterfeit two's on the Bank of Seneca Falls, N. Y. On right upper corner large figure two in metal ton; vignette with sheaf of grain in lower right; small figure two in upper left; State arms in lower left; large Steamboat stencil and old portrait of Washington in centre, and the word Two in green across the face of the Bill. Look out for them, as they are not described in the detector.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—The stockholders of the Southern Bank of St. Louis have determined by a nearly unanimous vote to organize said bank under the National Law.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE BANK.—An irresponsible bank of circulation, called the Lake Erie and River Raisin Railroad Company, has been opened at Monroe, Michigan. The notes are printed in close imitation of the national currency. The Monroe Commercial warns the public against countenancing the concern. There is no security for the notes, except the paper on which they are printed.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The following table shows the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the week ending Nov. 7th, 1863, as compared with the corresponding week in 1862:

[illegible]

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following table shows the earnings of this road for the month ending Oct. 31st, 1863, and for the same month in 1862:

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The accompanying table shows the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company for the week ending Nov. 7, 1863, and for the same date in 1862:

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market—Nov. 12

[illegible]

# COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

There was a better feeling in the Produce markets to-day, owing to an upward tendency in gold, and prices ruled a shade higher.

The Flour market was quiet and steady—with light sales of White Winter Extras at [illegible]; Red Winter Extras, [illegible]; Spring Extras, at [illegible]; and Winter Superfine at [illegible]. The demand was very light.

There was a better inquiry for Wheat and prices improved ½c ℔ bushel—with sales of 36,000 bushels, at $1.08@1.08½ for No 1 Spring, and $1.03@1.04½ for No 2 Spring—the market closing steady at $1.04½ for No. 2 and $1.08½ for No 1 Spring.

There was but a limited inquiry for Corn, and we note a decline in prices of 1c ℔ bushel—with sales of about 70,000 bushels at [illegible] for No 1, and [illegible] for No 2 in store—the market closing at [illegible] for No 1 Corn in store.

Oats were in better request, both by speculators and shippers, and the market advanced fully ½c ℔ bushel—with sales of about 150,000 bushels at [illegible] for No 1 and [illegible] for No 2 in store—the market closing firm at [illegible] for No 1 in store.

Rye was quiet and unchanged—light transactions being made at [illegible] for No 1 and [illegible] for No 2 in store.

The Barley market is neglected and dull, and the market rules quiet at $1.18 for No 2 in store.

Highwines were in good request and we note an advance in prices of ½c ℔ gallon—with sales at [illegible]—the market closing firm at the extreme figure.

The Provision market was firm but not very active. There is a fair demand for Mess Pork at $15.75@16.00, but the offerings are light, and we note sales of only 150 brls at the above range of prices. A lot of 150 brls M. O. Pork was sold at $14.50. Pickled Hams are still in good request, and we note sales of 350 brls at $14.00, and 63 tcs at 9c. Lard is active at 11c for prime, with sales of 1,200 tcs at that figure. Yellow Grease was sold at 8½c. Tallow is in fair demand at 11c for prime city, and 10½c for country.

Freights are dull, with light engagements at 11c for corn to Coburg and 11c for corn to Ogdensburg.

The propeller lines offer to take flour to Boston at $1.20, and to New York at $1.10.

In Beef Cattle the receipts to-day amount to about 1,300 head, and the entered sales to 1,300 at prices ranging from [illegible]. The bulk of sales has been at [illegible]. For medium and prime qualities the market is active and steady at former quotations. In Hogs the receipts for the day amount to about 17,000, and the entered sales to 14,000, at prices ranging from [illegible]. The return of warmer weather, together with the want of firmness apparent in the market last evening, have tended to lessen the activity to-day, and we notice a decline upon prime and medium grades of [illegible] and of [illegible] upon common qualities.

### New York Weekly Cattle Market.

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

[illegible]

### The Weather in England—How it Affects Food Prospects.

[illegible]

### Philadelphia Cattle Market—Nov. 9.

[illegible]

### Cleveland Grain Market—Nov. 11.

[illegible]

### St. Louis Cattle Market—Nov. 10.

[illegible]

### Toledo Grain Market—Nov. 11.

[illegible]

### St. Louis Market—Nov. 11.

[illegible]

### Lumber—Trade on the Ottawa River.

[Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette, Ottawa, November 5.]

[illegible]

### Boston Flour Market.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, 9th.]

[illegible]

### Boston Wool Market.

[From the Commercial Bulletin.]

[illegible]

### Pittsburgh Petroleum Market—Nov. 9.

[illegible]

### New York Sugar Market—Nov. 10.

[illegible]

### Philadelphia Provision Market—Nov. 10.

The Provision market is firm, with further sales of salt Shoulder at [illegible], and Lard at [illegible].

## CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts at the various yards during the day amount to about 1,300 head, and the entered sales to about 1,300 at prices ranging from [illegible]. There is considerably less excitement in the market than usual, and quotations appear tolerably firm at the rates which have prevailed for some days past. There is a larger proportion of stock sold to packers, among whom the demand is excessively for medium to prime grades. Two small lots of extra grades have been purchased by Hancock, one of 16 Illinois steers, at Sherman's Yards, averaging 1,377, at $4.00, and another lot of 14, at Cottage Grove Yards, averaging 1,290 lbs, at the same price. The bulk of the sales has, however, been from [illegible]. The market has been firm at yesterday's quotations.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts at the various yards during the day amount to about 17,000 head, and the entered sales to 14,000, at prices ranging from [illegible], not including a few lots of light stock hogs which have sold from [illegible]. The feeling of distrust in which we alluded, as existing in the market last evening, has been growing ever since, stimulated no doubt by the lovely and warm weather which has again visited us. It seems a pity that the hog trade can only really flourish amid frosts and ice, but so it is, and from the absence of these necessary adjuncts to-day, together with the advanced rates which have obtained during the week, the market has been less active, and prices less firm, with a decline upon medium to prime qualities of [illegible], and of [illegible] upon inferior grades. A few very prime lots were purchased by Hancock at Sherman's yards, for particulars of which see sale list appended; also, by Adams of the Fort Wayne yards.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Dull. [illegible]

FLOUR—Received, [illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BUTTER—Market very quiet, with a fair inquiry for choice, but little or none for common grades. [illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and nominal [illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

CIDER—[illegible]

[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

LEATHER—Market tolerably active, and in fair supply. On sole leather there is hardly so much firmness. We quote: [illegible]

LUMBER—Market inactive and receipts very limited. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market moderately active [illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

OILS—Stocks are heavy and the market dull. [illegible]

POTATOES—Market tolerably active and in good supply. Prices are less firm. We quote: [illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TALLOW—Market more active and prices firm. [illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—Market quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

### Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1863.

WHISKY—The market is steady. Sales of 700 brls at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—The receipts of hogs are still light and holders asked extreme rates, and refused to sell lots averaging 200 pounds and upward, unless they got [illegible], and we understood that some sales of 200 pounds average were made at the latter rate, but no sales were made public. The receipts were 1,000 head. The mildness of the weather had some influence on the feelings of packers. General and uniform firmness is still the leading feature of the provision market, but no advance has been established. Mess Pork could have been bought at [illegible] for the three grades, Lard was saleable at 11c, and [illegible] for old and new. Butter is held at [illegible] higher. [illegible]

### New York Markets—Nov. 12.

COTTON—Market heavy and 1@2c lower, at [illegible] for middling uplands.

[illegible]

### Baltimore Market—Nov. 12.

[illegible]

### Philadelphia Market—Nov. 12.

[illegible]

## MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..... November 12.

[illegible]

CLEARED..... Nov. 12.

[illegible]

### Toronto Marine Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

### Marine Disasters.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 11th.]

[illegible]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Stationary Engine. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class and very lucrative business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Horse, Harness and Express Wagon. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for City Property, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Fine Carriage. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three Blocks on the [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good Carriage. [illegible]

FOR SALE—We have for sale [illegible]

FOR SALE—Mill Machinery. [illegible] to be removed after the 10th of December next. Inquire of M. C. STEARNS, by Lake street bridge.

FOR SALE—Those splendid Double Engines from the Tug Walter McQueen, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residences. Two First Class Residences on Michigan avenue. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Improved Farm two miles south east of Aurora, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House Lot on Dearborn street near Congress—price $[illegible]. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Steam Soap Manufactory, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Portable Engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Tubular Boiler. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine pair of Horses [illegible] ROBT. S. SMITH.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, an Improved Farm of 69 acres in Prophetstown, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Great Bargains. [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Lumbermen. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers. [illegible] GRIFFIN ROOT, No. 5 [illegible] Building.

FOR SALE—A Farm for sale. [illegible]

## Boarding.

BOARDING.—One room suitable for single gentlemen to rent, with board, at [illegible]

BOARDING.—Wanted, on the West Side, one large room, or parlor and bedroom, with board, for gentleman and wife. [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging [illegible]

BOARDING.—First-class board and rooms can be obtained in a private family, [illegible]

## To Rent.

TO RENT—A House to a good tenant, who can buy the furniture which can be had for Six Hundred Dollars. ($600.) Rent very low. Inquire at 241 State street.

TO RENT—Hotel to rent, on Canal street, one block west of the Fort Wayne Cattle Yards, [illegible] PHILLIP CONLEY & CO., [illegible] South Clark street.

TO RENT.—House to rent and Furniture for sale, on Calumet avenue, [illegible]

## Lost.

LOST.—$5 Reward. Ring Lost. [illegible]

LOST—A Large Black Newfoundland Pup, nearly grown. [illegible]

LOST—Near the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, a small Order Book. [illegible]

LOST.—$25 Reward. Lost $175 [illegible]

## Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About [illegible] EPHRAIM BEAMAN.

STRAYED—$5 Reward. From the subscriber, a light Red Cow, [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM 381 South Clark street, on Tuesday last, a small White Poodle Dog, [illegible]

STRAYED.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, [illegible] Hyde Park, Nov. 12, 1863.

FOUND—On Tuesday, November 10th, a small Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money, [illegible]

TAKEN UP—A Red Cow. The [illegible]

## Wanted.

WANTED—A young [illegible]

WANTED—A Laborer [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner [illegible]

WANTED—A Tent [illegible]

WANTED.—A gentleman [illegible]

WANTED—By two single [illegible]

WANTED—A Milliner [illegible]

WANTED—A premium [illegible]

WANTED—Information [illegible] County Court of Cook County.

WANTED—A steady, [illegible]

WANTED.—$75 a Month! [illegible]

WANTED—In a hotel, a man [illegible]

WANTED.—A young man [illegible]

WANTED—Board and two [illegible]

WANTED—A few genteel [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced Saleswoman at the Cloak, Shawl [illegible]

WANTED—At 221 South [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent, a [illegible]

WANTED—Board in [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent, on or [illegible]

WANTED.—$60 a month! [illegible]

WANTED—An active man, [illegible]

WANTED—A stout, honest, [illegible]

WANTED—Board for myself [illegible]

WANTED—A comfortably [illegible]

WANTED—A Furnished House [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a [illegible]

WANTED—Residence Property [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—A competent [illegible]

WANTED—And no humbug! [illegible]

WANTED—A first rate [illegible]

WANTED.—By a young lady [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $150 [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner [illegible]

WANTED.—Attention Minstrel Performers. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a small house [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner with [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, male or female [illegible]

WANTED.—I want to [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $50 [illegible]

WANTED—To Manufacturers [illegible]

WANTED—$10,000 on five years [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately [illegible]

WANTED—Men for the [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

[illegible]

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at [illegible]

[illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

THE NEWS.

[The] Lake Erie sensation is over, and the scared parties are doubtless the [ones] who have filled their Canadian [ne]ighbors with an alarm worse than Dame Partington when she saw [a boy] preparing to touch off a rocket in [front of] a neighbor's boy over the [fence]. Canada has a regard for her car[...] and hereafter her visitors must very [...] they will be turned out in dis[...] turned out they will take good care [...], for where else on this continent [can] they go? Not into Russian America. [The] little banquet at New York the [...] settled all that. We believe the [...] been heard of the rebel Canadian [...] any scheme affecting the order of [...] the lakes beyond an *emeute* at [...] of the rebel prisons, even this [...] secured against. [...]n't believe the Johnson's Island [...] the "school with 800 muskets" in it [...]bly only the red lined throat of [...] who told the story. Reports [from va]rious points report all quiet, and [the] cities, from the Niagara to the [...] safe. The scare is over. But, re[...] how complete an antidote to such [...] would be a ship canal system [...] gunboats from Cairo and from [...] to be sent into the lakes at [...].

[The t]riumph of Radicalism in Missouri, [com]plete as the discomfiture of the [...]ly is signal. The two factions [...] the words of the President, [...] their heads together to some [...] and a very battered head the [...]—Gamble—Blair policy has come [...] Henceforth the course of Mis[souri] [onw]ard until she shines in the con[stellation] of Freedom, her curse forever [...] her soil. Free Labor will repair [the rava]ges of war, and her future will [...] her sacrifices, to the shame of [those who] have sought to bind her burden [up]on her. The battle is fought and [...]

[...] elsewhere Gen. Meade's brief, [a]nd soldierly report of the battle[s of the cam]paign of Gettysburg. [...]

[illegible]

## [BATT]LE OF GETTYSBURG.

[Gen. Mea]de's Official Report.

[illegible]